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Iran takes U.S. to World Court

THE HAGUE (AP) — Iran went to the World Court Monday to demand compensation for the destruction of three offshore oil platforms by the U.S. Navy during the Iran-Iraq war, a court official said. Iran's claim said the United States had "adopted a patently hostile and belligerent attitude... that culminated in the attack and destruction" of the platforms, operated by the National Iranian Oil Company, in 1987 and April 1988. Iran said the attacks, which it said were made by several U.S. naval warships, breached both international law and a treaty of sanctuary signed by Washington and Tehran in 1955, said a court official. The application did not specify a damages sum, but said Iran had the right to present to the court a precise evaluation of the damages "owed by the United States, the spokesman said. He could not say when the court would hear the case, nor whether it had jurisdiction in the dispute. The World Court is the judicial arm of the United Nations. There was no immediate comment out of Washington.

ANCHORAGE — The computer license numbers 666 just in time for Halloween. The computer license numbers 666 just in time for Halloween. The computer license numbers 666 just in time for Halloween.

Prince meets envoy

(Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal received at the Royal Palace in Amman, a high-ranking Saudi official, a member of the Saudi royal family, on his way to the United Nations. The prince, who is on an assignment to the United Nations, said he was evaluating the situation in the Gulf. He said he was evaluating the situation in the Gulf. He said he was evaluating the situation in the Gulf.

Dutch seek printing Iraqi Antilebanese licence

AMSTERDAM — Dutch government officials are seeking a licence to print and distribute a book titled "The Iraqi Invasion of Lebanon" in the Netherlands. The book, which is a collection of articles from the Dutch newspaper "De Persgroep", is being published by the Dutch government. The book, which is a collection of articles from the Dutch newspaper "De Persgroep", is being published by the Dutch government.

Grave of Latin archbishop dies

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Rabin weathers coalition crisis

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin appeared to have survived his first coalition crisis Monday after two left-wing and religious factions in his coalition settled a long-simmering dispute. The compromise between the religious Shas Party and the left-wing Meretz bloc was wrapped up a few hours before the opposition parties presented four motions of no-confidence in the government. Mr. Rabin was expected to survive the parliamentary vote later Monday. Shas had threatened to bolt the coalition unless Mr. Rabin fired Education Minister Shulamit Aloni of Meretz for voicing secular views that angered religious Israelis. The departure of the six Shas legislators would not automatically have toppled the government, but would have weakened it sufficiently to make it difficult for Mr. Rabin to make "concessions" in the Middle East peace negotiations. Still, the crisis underscored the vulnerability of Mr. Rabin's coalition, which controls 62 seats in the 120-member parliament. Had Shas pulled out, Mr. Rabin would have to rely on the outside support of five Arab legislators. The compromise was struck after a night of consultations between Shas and its religious sages. It ended with a cabinet meeting, scripted in advance, at which Mrs. Aloni apologized and Mr. Rabin threatened to take steps against any minister criticising another coalition faction. Mrs. Rabin did not specify these steps or mention Ms. Aloni by name. "If what I said hurt the religious and orthodox community, I am sorry because I did not mean it," Mrs. Aloni told the cabinet. In exchange, Shas agreed to absent its lawmakers from parliament during votes on two no-confidence motions over Mrs. Aloni's statements, Shas leader Aryeh Deri said. Mr. Deri appeared confident.

Clinton promises Israel no break in peace talks

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — U.S. presidential candidate Bill Clinton promised Middle East peace talks will proceed without interruption if he is elected Tuesday, Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin said. "Clinton's advisers told us during talks in the past that should Clinton win, he will appoint someone to stay in contact with the U.S. State Department to follow the negotiations," he told Israel Radio Monday. "He will do all he can to prevent a break in the talks," Mr. Beilin said. If elected, Mr. Clinton would not take office until January. U.S. President George Bush, who trails Mr. Clinton in opinion polls (see page 8), launched the talks in Madrid a year ago to end Israel's four decades of war with Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinians.

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DESPERATION: A Somali mother looks depressed as her child tries to drink from her dried breast at a feeding centre in Somalia (see story on page 2)

U.N. colonel upsets Israel

OSLO (Agencies) — Israel complained to Norway Monday after a Norwegian U.N. colonel in South Lebanon was quoted as comparing pro-Iranian Hizbollah guerrillas fighting Israel to Nazis in World War II. "We have handed a complaint to the Norwegian ministry of defence this morning," said Leif Roessaa, spokesman at the Israeli embassy. Colonel Kjell Narve Ludvigsen, heading the Norwegian contingent in the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL), was quoted as telling the Norwegian left-wing weekly Ny Tid at the weekend "Hizbollah is a resistance organisation."

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Iraq's suppliers known to U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — Washington had information about European firms supplying Iraq with military technology months before President George Bush signed a secret order encouraging closer ties with Baghdad, the New York Times said Monday. The newspaper's report appeared just one day before the U.S. presidential election. During the campaign, opponents have criticised Mr. Bush's pre-Gulf war policy towards Iraq. The newspaper said a classified 1989 document contained "rich details" about technology which could upset the balance of military power in the Middle East. It "illustrated how much information about Iraq's military ambitions and methods was available as the administration was embarking on its policy of courting Iraq." The document said the defence intelligence agency knew a British company with a U.S. subsidiary played a major role in Iraq's weapons-buying programme, yet did nothing to stop it. The June 1989 report was written more than one year before Iraq invaded Kuwait, said the newspaper, adding it was not clear whether the report was seen by top policy-makers within the administration or the agencies that control exports. But one Defence Department official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told the Times the report was the sort of document that would be circulated among senior Pentagon officials.

Lebanese premier vows cabinet will save economy

BEIRUT (R) — Billionaire Prime Minister Rafik Al Hariri dedicated his new government Monday to reversing Lebanon's economic decline and rebuilding from 15 years of war. Speaking after the first meeting of his 30-man government, Mr. Hariri said he would implement a wide-ranging treaty linking Lebanon to Syria and bolster the Lebanese army to spread state authority.

Twenty-eight ministers attended the first session, which formed a six-member committee headed by Deputy Prime Minister Michel Al Murr to draw up the government's plan of action. Mr. Hariri said his cabinet, formed Saturday, would push for an Israeli troop withdrawal from South Lebanon. Previous governments made the same vow but little progress was made. Diplomats say any withdrawal hinges on a Syrian agreement with Israel over the Golan Heights at Middle East peace talks.

Mr. Hariri, a 48-year-old business and banking tycoon with a fortune estimated at \$3 billion, said the government, Lebanon's third after fits 1975-90 civil war, would work to...

— "Advancing the economy through monetary and administrative reform;" — "Realising social and economic security for citizens by stabilising the national currency," and — "Pushing forward the wheel of rebuilding and development."

Officials said the government was expected to ask for a vote of confidence next week from the new 128-member parliament, formed after the country's first general election in 20 years.

Christian groups that boycotted the polls were excluded from the government.

Mr. Hariri, a Sunni Muslim entrepreneur with Saudi royal links in his first political post, demonstrated his priority was rescuing the economy by appointing himself finance minister.

The official photograph of the new cabinet with President Elias Hrawi was postponed Monday as Parliament Speaker Nabih Berri failed to arrive at the house, owned by Mr. Hariri, which serves as the presidential palace.

Political sources said Mr. Berri, leader of the Shiite Muslim Amal movement, was annoyed the finance portfolio had not been given to a Shiite. But the sources doubted the dispute would turn into Mr. Hariri's first political crisis.

Beirut newspapers said most ordinary Lebanese greeted the naming of Mr. Hariri's cabinet with feelings of relief. Diplomats are concerned popular expectations are too high to be fulfilled quickly.

The Lebanese pound has strengthened about 15 per cent since Mr. Hariri was named premier last month. It gained again Monday to close at 1,955 to the dollar.

"The new government is one for all Lebanon," said the pro-Syrian newspaper Al Sharq. "It is a workmanlike government that has nothing to do with all the feuds which pushed the country to economic, social and political collapse," Al Sharq added.

The independent Al Nahar said Lebanon desperately needed a government to restore essential services such as water, electricity and telephones. War damage is put at \$15 billion.

The Christian-owned Al Diyar daily sounded a note of caution, saying Mr. Hariri's cabinet contained the seeds of success.

Egyptians go to polls

CAIRO (AP) — Political party banners fluttered over Cairo streets Monday as Egyptians prepared for local elections in which a Muslim fundamentalist alliance is contesting nine other parties. With 84 per cent of the seats won unopposed, President Hosni Mubarak's ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) is certain to maintain its grip on local governments nationwide. But fundamentalist leaders are expecting major gains if the voting is fair and free and the counting honest.

Candidates for the ruling party face opposition in less than 450 councils out of 2,779. Running with the Socialist Labour Party, the Islamists are contesting three-fourths of them.

Because religious parties are illegal, the fundamentalist Socialist Labour Party was formed as a political avenue into the political arena for Islamists.

The New Wafd, successor to the historic party that led Egypt through most of the first half of the 20th century, is the only other significant challenger, proposing about a third as many party seats as the National Democrats.

Other smaller parties are competing as well. A winner-take-all system tailored for the large and powerful NDP gives the slate with a plurality in a district all the district's council seats but one. One seat in each district is filled by non-party voters.

Only the National Democrats run local governments now. Local councils do not determine the policies of the country, but significant opposition victories would point to a trend that might influence balloting in national, parliamentary elections.

Because of one-party dominance of elections and Egypt's political life, voter turnout usually is low. There have been no official polls. The nearest to it was in the government-run Al Ahram, which reported the views of a random selection of 50 people. No more than 10 said they would bother to vote.

Still, bright blue banners fluttered in some of Cairo's poorer districts, proclaiming "Yes, Islam is the solution." Al Shaab, the Socialist Labour Party's biweekly mouthpiece, featured headlines promising to end corruption and inflation should its candidates win.

The RCC director, who is a government official with the rank of ministry under-secretary, is under investigation by the Ministry of Culture whether he abused his office by affixing his official title when signing the message to the House and sending it through a facsimile machine at the government-owned RCC.

The investigation was ordered after Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, responding to the speaker's complaint, instructed the minister of culture to take whatever action was warranted under the administrative regulations related to government employees.

Abdul Karim Dughmi, deputy speaker of the House, asserted at

Opposition tilts at Saddam, but lacks popular support

By David Tucker
Reuters

ANKARA — Saddam Hussein's foes have tilted in a push to topple the Iraqi president but appear to lack popular support needed to loosen his hold on power.

"There is no sign so far that Saddam's enemies will be able to loosen his grip on the country," a regional-based Western diplomat said.

The general assembly of the opposition Iraqi National Congress (INC), which has just ended five days of talks in rebel-held northern Iraq, elected a ruling trika and a 25-member executive to fill the power vacuum if and when President Saddam goes.

But, with the exception of Iraqi Kurds, who hold power in northern Iraq, all the 400 or so delegates at the conference were exiles from Europe, North America and the Middle East states, including Iraq's neighbours, Iran and Syria.

"Change must come from within Iraq," INC delegates Nadia Samarra told Reuters. "They (Iraqi exiles) haven't suffered like the people in Iraq have suffered under Saddam Hussein," said Mr. Samarra, who lives in London.

Baghdad has dismissed the opposition as ineffective. Parliament Speaker Saadi Mehdi Saleh said Monday that only the Kurds had claim to a popular base inside Iraq. "They (the other opposition groups) are a bunch of people with no assets in Iraq. The concept of national opposition does not appeal to them. National opposition must work from within the country," he told Reuters in Baghdad.

Diplomats said it was possible President Saddam, in his 13th year as president, would make a new overture to the Kurds, recognising Iraqi Kurdistan as a federal state.



Saddam Hussein in a drive to divide the opposition.

The opposition hopes that with its power structure in place and at least some of its key members staying in Iraqi Kurdistan after the INC meeting, Iraqi army officers will be encouraged to defect and cause a groundswell of internal opposition to President Saddam.

One of the three members of the INC's collective leadership and the head of its military planning is General Hassan Nagib, a former colonel in the Iraqi army. "It's all about credibility," said leadership council member Mohammad Bahr Al Uloom.

"We want the Iraqi people to see us as a credible alternative to Saddam, one that will lead Iraq to democracy and pluralism with equal rights for all," said Mr. Uloom, one of the opposition leaders feted in Washington earlier this year.

A key element in the INC's campaign to win the support of President Saddam's followers is the promise of an amnesty for those serving the Baghdad administration.

The INC has sent envoys to Iraq's neighbours — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran and Syria — urging them to open their borders to allow food, medicine and humanitarian aid provided by the opposition to be channelled to central and southern Iraq.

With the exception of the Kurds, the only other opposition parties with any claim to popular support inside the country are Shiite Muslim groups, most of which are under the umbrella of the Tehran-based Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIR), regional political sources say. But, despite the Western allies' air-exclusion zone over the southern Shiite heartland, opposition groups have been unable to wage an effective campaign against the Iraqi army which is able to operate there without interference.

Diplomats said the INC's call for the United Nations to declare the south a "safe haven," similar to that in Iraqi Kurdistan, was unlikely to win endorsement.

"The U.N. has more pressing problems such as Yugoslavia and Somalia," a diplomat said.

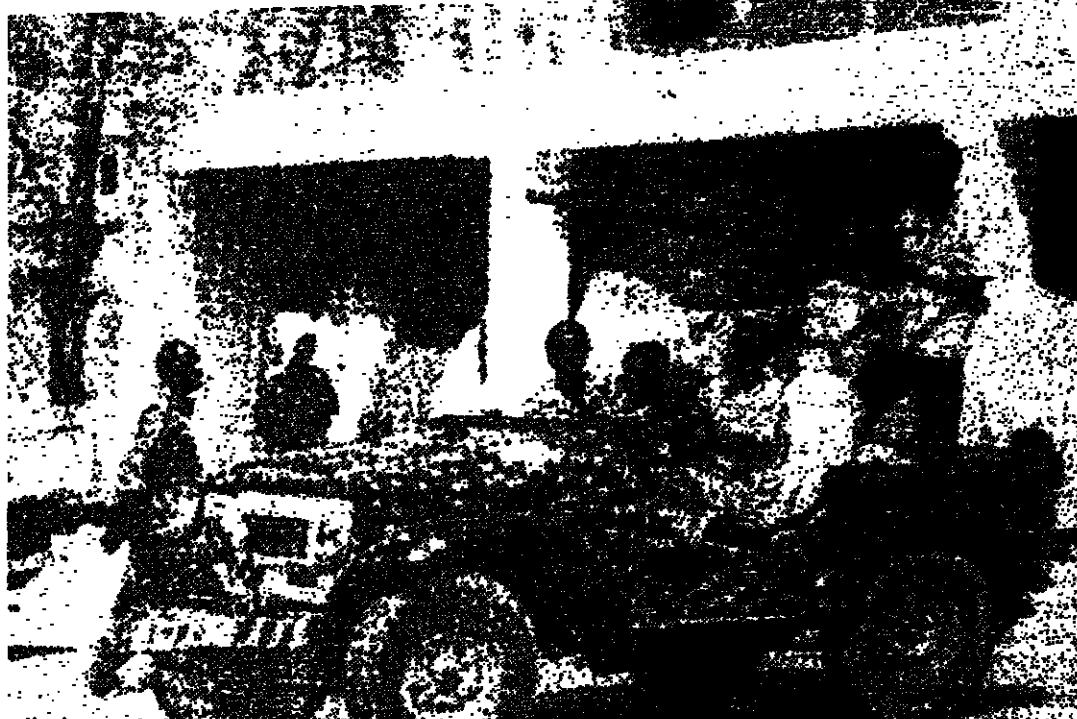
A Western military source in Iraqi Kurdistan said Britain, France and the United States, policing the southern "no-fly" zone, would be unlikely to want to get more deeply involved in "the Iraqi quagmire."

The INC wants a post-Saddam Iraq to become a federation "with democracy, freedom and respect for human rights." It says it will put the issue to a referendum when President Saddam goes.

It is anxious to show regional states that such a move does not mean Iraq's sovereignty is under threat.

"We are trying to persuade our neighbours this (federation) is a healthy choice, an Iraqi choice, a very good solution for Iraq," said INC delegate Mubia Al Khateeb.

Iraqi Kurds have already set up their own parliament, based in Erbil, but have delayed "for the sake of opposition unity" formally declaring Iraqi Kurdistan a federal state.



Fighters of one of the two major warlords battling for control of Mogadishu ride in a vehicle fitted with a heavy machine-gun. Most of these gunmen are also blamed for large-scale looting of relief supplies.

Turkish Islamists shine in local polls

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's Islamic fundamentalist Welfare Party (RP) outshone its secular rivals in local elections in what newspapers Monday called a shock result.

According to provisional results, the RP took control of five of the 20 districts where polls were held Sunday. It won almost a quarter of the vote, compared to the 15 per cent it received in a similar round of local elections in June.

"Welfare Party shock in Istanbul" was the headline in the mass-circulation Hurriyet newspaper.

"The question of whether Turkey is entering an 'Algerian syndrome' can come to the minds of many people...but at this stage there is not enough information to say a definite 'yes' to this question," Hurriyet commentator Ertugrul Ozkok wrote.

Algeria earlier this year cancelled parliamentary elections which an Islamic fundamentalist party, subsequently banned by the government, had appeared certain to win.

Four of the RP's victories were in Turkey's most populous province of Istanbul. The party, led by veteran Islamic leader Necmettin Erbakan, took 24.5 per cent of more than half a million valid votes cast, Anatolia news agency said.

The main opposition Motherland Party (ANAP) won in four municipalities with 22.8 per cent of the vote.

Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's True Path Party, not traditionally strong in Istanbul, took 16.7 per cent and won in eight districts. Its coalition partner, the Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP), took 19.2 per cent and three districts.

"Finally we're the first party," Mr. Erbakan told reporters Sunday night. "The Turkish people reject both Demirel and (SHP) leader Erdal Inonu. Demirel should resign."

Motherland Party leader and former Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz also said the elections were a blow to the coalition. "(Its) votes fell to the levels of 30 per cent. It should seriously think about...early elections," he told Anatolia.

Turnout was low at 60 per cent of the 955,000 eligible voters in the municipal elections in Istanbul, the western city of Izmir and smaller towns in other parts of Turkey.

In general elections a year ago, the RP, in alliance with another religious party and the extreme right-wing Nationalist Party, won a combined 16.7 per cent of the popular vote.

Martyrs' monument blast underlines Algerian divide

ALGIERS (R) — By the blood-stained guillotine in Algeria's army museum hangs a picture of a young man — the first to be executed in the war against the French, launched 38 years ago Sunday.

Just 100 metres away lie mangled cars and blood from a car-bomb explosion Saturday.

Hours after the explosion, Head of State Ali Kafi made an anniversary speech appealing for a return to the values of the revolution, a time before most of the population was born.

The bomb, Mr. Kafi's nationwide address and the indifference of many young people to the anniversary underline the divisions faced by the country.

Diplomats expect more attacks, a hardening of attitudes on both sides, and continuing instability unless an economic miracle arrives to end the poverty blamed for driving young people to extremism.

Instead, Prime Minister Belaid Abdul Salam has promised austerity and demanded three to five years to get the economy right.

No-one claimed responsibility for Saturday's bomb, which wounded four people, including a young girl. A police officer said it was probably more powerful than a blast in August which killed nine people and wounded 124 at Algiers airport.

The authorities blamed militants of the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) for the airport attack. Four captured bombers have confessed to their involvement on state television.

Sunday's newspapers recalled how celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the end of the war were cancelled last July after the assassination of previous head of state Mohammed Bouedif.

"I am pessimistic about the future," a Western diplomat said.

Australians and N. Zealanders remember light horse brigade

TEL AVIV (AP) — Australian and New Zealand diplomats, legislators and veterans commemorated the 75th anniversary of last charge of any light horse brigade in military history at Beerseba, Israel Radio reported Sunday.

Horsemen belonging to the Australia and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZACS) charged the Nageeb Desert outpost in 1917, paving the way for the allied conquest of the Holy Land and Syria in World War I.

The conquest led to the British mandate over Palestine, part of which became the state of Israel. The Australians and New Zealanders were joined by British and Turkish diplomats as an honour guard of 20 ANZAC troops belonging to peacekeeping

Donors devise plan to off food and jobs to Somalis

WASHINGTON (AP) — Countries trying to help Somalia are pinning their hopes on a market-driven programme designed to curb chronic looting of relief supplies.

At the heart of the plan are Somali merchants who traffic mostly in food looted from emergency relief shipments. The objective of the programme is to get the merchants to obtain their food legally instead of from looters.

"We have actually sat in the marketplaces and watched the merchants tell the looters, 'go out and loot some more. We don't have enough food to sell,'" says Andrew Natsios, special U.S. coordinator for Somali relief.

A few weeks ago, he said, a U.N. ship loaded with food docked at a Somali port but had to flee before unloading because it came under armed attack by thugs.

Because of security problems, the United States and other donor countries have not been able to meet a U.N.-Red Cross target of 52,000 tonnes per month for Somalia. The result is that Somalia continues to die in great numbers.

Mr. Natsios said additional U.N. troops were needed beyond the 500 now stationed there. "I have been telling the Somalis that unless they allow more troops in from the U.N., we can't increase the volume," he said.

"That's not a threat, it's just a statement of fact. The stuff gets looted. You can't unload it." The so-called monetisation programme — selling donor-supplied commodities to merchants such as fixing roads and a target of 52,000 tonnes per month for Somalia. The result is that Somalia continues to die in great numbers.

He said the turning point would come "if we can get things to put their guns down and start working on road repair only way they live now is by guns."

U.S. sub goes to Gulf after Iran buys a Russian one

DUBAI (R) — A U.S. nuclear submarine will enter the Gulf in the next day or two at a time of increased tension following Iran's purchase of a submarine from Russia, Western naval sources in the Gulf said Monday.

President George Bush Friday refused to comment on a U.S. television report that an American submarine was on its way to the waterway, conduit of almost half of the world's oil trade.

The vessel would enter the Gulf shortly before a Kilo-class submarine, one of two which Iran reportedly purchased from Russia for \$600 million, approached the Gulf under the command of a Russian crew.

Diplomats in the region said Mr. Bush, who faces a tough challenge in Tuesday's U.S. presidential elections, apparently feared the news might alarm voters wary of possible renewed conflict that could cost American lives.

The naval sources said the U.S. submarine's arrival in the Gulf was planned some time ago to take part in previously scheduled exercises.

But its arrival would be useful to impress upon Iran the seriousness with which the West views its acquisition of a submarine, they added.

They said memories were still fresh of the "tanker war" of the 1980s when lightly-armed Iranian Revolutionary Guards in fast patrol boats disrupted Gulf oil exports despite Western protection of tankers at the height of the Iran-Iraq war.

Iran's submarine will be the first to be owned by any of the Gulf littoral states. The sources said that the submarine, crewed by Russians, was off Bab Al Mandeb, the southern entrance of the Red Sea close to the Yemeni port of Aden.

Iran is believed to have bought the two submarines from the cash-hungry Russian administration of President Boris Yeltsin despite strenuous U.S. efforts to prevent the sale that has raised

Iraq says Bush defeat festivities not planned

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said Sunday it had no government plan to celebrate if President George Bush loses in Tuesday's presidential elections, adding that a report of such festivities was a "plot" that could help Mr. Bush in the campaign.

"It is probable that some of President Bush's aides hoped that this plot could help their president's election campaign," said a well-informed Iraqi source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Earlier reports said that a Bush loss would trigger a celebration in Baghdad. The general Iraqi mood is upbeat about the possibility of Mr. Bush losing, but the government of President Saddam Hussein wants to distance itself from the issue.

While there are still doubts about Democratic candidate Bill Clinton, most think it would be easier to convince him that post-Gulf war Iraq is different from the U.N. economic sanctions should be lifted.

Mr. Bush, who engineered the international military coalition that forced Iraq to end its occupation of Kuwait, has proclaimed that the sanctions should remain until President Saddam is removed from power.

Family of jailed Hamadis appeals for their release

BEIRUT (AP) — The family of two Lebanese brothers serving prison sentences on terrorist charges in Germany appealed for their release in a statement published Monday and said there was a plot to kill them.

On Thursday, a German spokeswoman said convicted TWA hijacker Mohammad Ali Hamadi slashed himself in the abdomen with a razor after a disagreement with prison officials.

Monika Hermanns, spokeswoman for the Saarland state justice ministry, said Mr. Hamadi was taken to a hospital for treatment and was returned to the prison the same day in good condition.

There was no immediate German government response to the family's charges, published by Beirut newspapers.

The family statement urged President Elias Hrawi, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani to push for the release of Mohammad Ali and his brother, Abbas Hamadi.

"We have plenty of serious and concrete indications and evidence that there is a real plot aiming at usurping their lives and portraying the matter as suicide," the statement said.

It claimed Mohammad Ali was beaten up last week by prison guards who inflicted a "deep wound" along his waist. The statement said prison authorities later refused to provide

Mohammad Ali with proper medical care — only superficial treatment at the prison clinic.

In Germany, Mr. Hermanns had said Mr. Hamadi apparently was upset because prison officials earlier turned down his request to be taken to a specialist outside the prison for treatment of a health problem. She did not say what the complaint was.

Prison officials agreed to let a specialist come to the prison and that was done, she said.

Mohammad Ali was sentenced in May 1987 to life imprisonment for the 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner and the killing of an American.

Abbas was sentenced to 13 years for the 1987 capture of two Germans who were freed in Beirut in 1989.

Mohammad Ali was moved from a prison in Hesse state in July to his brother's prison in Saarbrücken, where the two brothers are allowed to spend at least an hour a day together.

That move came a few weeks after the release of German relief workers Heinrich Strubeig and Thomas Kempner on June 17 after more than three years in captivity.

The capture of Mr. Strubeig and Mr. Kempner was claimed by the Holy Warriors for Freedom, a group believed to be controlled by a third Hamadi brother, Abdul Hadi Hamadi, the security chief for the Shiite Muslim Hizbollah.

JORDAN TELEVISION

77111-19

PROGRAMME TWO	TIME	PROGRAMME
18:00	18:00	Les Aventures Bosco
18:06	18:06	Le Famille Vaillant
18:30	18:30	La Famille Randon
19:00	19:00	News in French
19:15	19:15	Documentary
19:30	19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	20:30	Golden Girls
21:00	21:00	Malgrit
21:30	21:30	News in English
22:00	22:00	When the Lion Roars

PRAYER TIMES

TIME	PRAYER
04:29	Fajr
05:47	Sunrise
11:19	Dhuhr
14:24	Asr
16:52	Maghrib
18:10	Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swellish, Tel. 810740	Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terrace Church Tel. 622366	Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541
Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628543	Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 713531
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326	Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811205
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 823824, 654932	Church of the Nazareth Tel. 675691
Church of the Redeemer Tel. 638526	

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

The Kingdom will remain under the effect of unstable weather conditions. Therefore, it will continue to be dusty, and partly cloudy, with scattered showers expected in some areas. Winds will be southeasterly moderate to fresh. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and calm.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Amman	11/26
Agaba	21/32
Desert	11/28
Jordan Valley	21/32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 23, Agaba 31. Humidity readings: Amman 55 per cent, Agaba 27 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NUMBER	NUMBER
AMMAN:	
Dr. Joseph Insh	770560
Dr. Abdul Hadi Tayyem	620115
Dr. Arif Al Abdallah	983999
Dr. Ghaleb Zaidieh	736011
Jawhara pharmacy	655183
Bestest pharmacy	645199
Maher pharmacy	666737
Al Dajani pharmacy	669620
Al Abdali pharmacy	636121
Appel pharmacy	896735
thab pharmacy	898020
Barbar pharmacy	898020

IBRD:	
Dr. Mohammad Al Sharaa	273680
AL Rashdan pharmacy	(273825)
ZARQA:	

Dr. Nashed Ammar	985750
Ramzi pharmacy	995119

EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre	637111
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate	630341
Rescue	199
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	896390
Public Security Department	630321
Hotel Complaints	609800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	
Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality	
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information	
(directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010230

Central Amman Telephone	
Repairs	623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power	
Company	636381
RJ Flight Information	08-53200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport	08-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:

Home News

to plan to 10,000 Palestinians in Israeli jails—Red Cross

Accused into annual years ago after the death of Shad Barre was power.

A relief effort of the international committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delegation in the occupied Arab territories to help the existing ICRC teams there and assist the prisoners. Palestinian prisoners last month went on a 15-day hunger strike to draw attention to maltreatment and bad jail conditions.

Mr. Ducraux said civilians living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and south Lebanon should enjoy protection and respect in accordance with the four Geneva conventions. He said 32 delegates from the ICRC are currently working in the Occupied Territories.

Deputies visit South Shuneh

discuss democracy

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the House of Representatives, Awni Al-Bashir, Ibrahim Khreisat and Fawzi Tu'meh.

The deputies listened to the citizens' demands which included fixing fruit and vegetable prices by the government, reducing the prices of agricultural equipment and fertilisers, establishing housing projects, providing some areas in the district with telephone services, electricity and water supplies.

Chairman of the South Shuneh Charity Society Ali Al-Edwan spoke at the outset of the meeting about the democratic process in Jordan and stressed the need to give citizens the right to express their views and ideas in a free manner.

He said the deputies, expressing readiness to resolve them in cooperation with the executive authority, start working on the only way they live.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

to Gulf an ambassadors received in Iraq and Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Mohammad Said al-Majid received the credentials of Jordan's newly appointed ambassador to Iraq Nasouh Al-Majali. Mr. Sahhaf and the military minister Majid discussed means of developing bilateral relations in all the U.S. missions.

In a similar development, Yemeni Health Minister Ahmad Al-Britan and his wife and discussed with him a number of health issues, warships permanently during the treatment of Yemenis in Jordanian hospitals. The water and electricity officials had earlier requested Health authorities in the sources said to provide them with qualified medical cadres to run two marine had been in hospitals in Aden and Hujjah.

collections increase by 16.5 per cent

AMMAN (Petra) — The Income Tax Department has collected 98,636,200 during the first ten months of this year, compared with JD 84,625,026 during the same period in 1991, according to Director General Mansour Haddadin. He pointed out that this year's collections, represented an increase of 16.5 per cent of last year's figure for the first ten months. He said that the collections made during the first ten months of this year are JD 1 million more than the total collections of the full 1991. Mr. Haddadin added that the department collected last month JD 9,982 compared with JD 4,877 thus achieving an increase of 105 per cent.

ness Basma hospital carries out 19th

transplant

AMMAN (Petra) — Doctors in Princess Basma hospital Monday carried out the 19th cornea transplant on a Jordanian lady, bringing to six the number of cornea transplants performed during the first six months of this year. Asmahan Sayal Obaidat (40), a waterway described a new cornea from the family of the late Riyad Ali Al-Zarqa who passed away at the age of 22.

Iran and Mauritania sign cooperation agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Cooperative Organisation JCO and Mauritanian Agricultural and Development Organisation signed an agreement of cooperation, under which the power between the two countries will be strengthened. The agreement provides for Mauritania to benefit from Jordan's rise in the fields of agriculture and food industries. The agreement provides for Mauritania to benefit from Jordan's rise in the areas of agricultural development and technology, scientific research, irrigation and fertilisers. The agreement was signed by the JCO's Director General Jamal Bador and the Mauritanian Organisation's legal consultant Mohammad Weld El Sheikh.

Arab governor visits Jordan valley

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab governor Radhi Ibrahim visited the West Bank region where he was briefed by heads of the councils on the projects carried out in their areas. The governor was also briefed on certain problems obstructing the implementation of the projects. Mr. Ibrahim met with the director of the southern region projects sub-committee and discussed infrastructure projects in the region and ways of expanding them.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition of oil paintings by Jordanian artist Omar Hammad Shuhwan at Abu Art Gallery.

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JORDAN, PAKISTAN SIGN ANTI-DRUG PROTOCOL: Jordan and Pakistan Monday concluded a protocol of cooperation in the area of narcotic control with visiting Pakistani Minister Rana Shandhar Singh. Under the protocol both sides will exchange experience and information on narcotics, and means of controlling drug trafficking. The protocol was signed for Jordan by

Interior Minister Jawdat Al-Shoul. Earlier Mr. Singh met with Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker. Mr. Singh arrived in Amman Friday on a four-day visit to Jordan with the aim of familiarising himself with the advanced technology used in Jordan for combating the drug trade. (Petra Photo)

Sudanese minister departs

AMMAN (Petra) — Sudanese Minister of State Saeed Othman Mahjoub ended Monday a week-long visit to Jordan during which he held talks with senior Jordanian officials on enhancing Jordanian-Sudanese relations in economic and commercial fields.

While in Amman, the Sudanese minister attended the opening ceremony of the Second Sudanese Trade Fair in Amman which is the result of a protocol signed by the two countries last year.

The minister visited several industrial installations in Jordan to see the development achieved in the industrial sector.

Governorates prepare for King's birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — Preparations for His Majesty King Hussein's birthday on Nov. 14 are well on the way.

In Balqa Governorate, governor Eid Al-Qatameh chaired a meeting to discuss arrangements for celebrations. The committee decided to hold the major celebration in Salt Community College in Nov. 11. The celebration includes songs, debka, and folkloric performances. In the same day Salt Wadi Shajara, and Salt Kufi Houada roads, which were constructed at cost of JD 8 million will be officially opened for traffic.

Other activities to be performed include exhibitions of industrial products, educational activities and competitions. Ministry of Education schools will allocate the first two periods of the school days next week to talk about the occasion through the school broadcasting service. In Qasr district, Governor Mukheimer Fahal Mukheimer chaired a meeting for the celebration committee, which decided to hold the main celebration Nov. 18 at Qasr Secondary Girls School. The celebration includes speeches, scouting marches, folk songs, poetry and readings.

Poultry conference to be held in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the second Arab conference on developing poultry will be held in Amman on Nov. 8, according to Agriculture Minister Fayez Khasawneh.

At a press conference, held at the ministry, Dr. Khasawneh said Sunday that the conference aims to examine the situation of the poultry and eggs sector in the Arab World and the nature of productive and service projects in this sector. He added that the conference will also examine the Arab needs of poultry, eggs and production requirements until the year 2005.

The conference, organised by the Arab Federation of Food Industries, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, also aims at promoting technologies

used for egg production and poultry, and briefing participants on the global trends in this respect. Dr. Khasawneh said that the conference also seeks to identify common poultry diseases, and means of preventing them as well as the production of veterinary drugs and their consumption.

It is also aimed at identifying the poultry pricing policy and highlighting its role in enhancing self-production capacities. The four-day conference will discuss 24 papers on the latest Arab and international developments in the area of poultry and egg production.

Taking part in the conference will be representatives for Jordan, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Oman, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the United States, Canada, France, Austria and Switzerland.

Academics visit Korean universities

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation of five professors from the University of Jordan, headed by the university president, Dr. Fawzi Gharaibeh, has left for Seoul to participate in a symposium titled "Parallel Study of the Political Economic Model of Jordan and Korea," which will be held at Hankuk University from Nov. 3-8, Korean Counsellor Kewn Kim said.

The symposium also aims at holding discussions to possible

future cooperation in the academic field. In this regard, Dr. Gharaibeh will visit several universities and institutions during the trip including Seoul National University, Yonsei University and Korea University. It is under consideration for the symposium to be held alternatively between Korea and Jordan every year, in order to further strengthening and promoting the cordial relations, which already exist between the two countries.

Jordan, German study on forest trees presented at Beyrouth University

AMMAN (J.T.) — Professor Wolfgang Zieg of the German University of Beyrouth Sunday delivered a lecture on micro-nutrients in forest trees. The lecture, the outcome of joint cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and the German Technical Cooperation. The lecture follows a field tour, which a term of German experts made to various parts of Jordan.

Excavation work completed on Islamic site of Ayla

AMMAN (J.T.) — An archaeological team has recently finished excavation works at the early Islamic site of Ayla in Aqaba, the Department of Antiquities announced Monday.

According to a report released by the department, the excavation work which was carried out by a team headed by Professor Donald Whitcomb of the University of Chicago included clearing one of the main streets of the city.

The street was a main axial, thoroughfare connecting the northwestern Egyptian gate of Ayla with its central pavilion, according to the report.

It said the excavations cleared an average of 1.5 metres depth of stones and soil, revealing the latest buildings fronting the street. The general character of these structures suggests residential units of the late Abbasid or Fatimid periods, it added.

Several side streets were partially excavated to facilitate movement of visitors. After the excavation works, it became possible for visitors and researchers alike to walk down the late Abbasid street and to visualise something of the character of this Islamic city, said the report which was prepared by Prof. Whitcomb.

The report said that the other aim of the season was the clearance of the city wall fronting the beach. It said the effort was complicated by the numerous palm trees growing into the wall and by a thick cover of sand along its entire southwest face. In the course of this work, a tower was excavated to the depth

of almost five metres, as well as the southwest corner tower. The excavation work revealed that the southwest corner tower was early Islamic, not Roman as some have reconstructed. In addition to the external shape of the tower, its internal configuration was revealed.

The report said that unexpected bonus for the season, the Abbasid Soq, which was discovered during the last days of the excavations season.

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Queen Noor honours volunteers of cancer fund-raising week

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday honoured the volunteers who worked hard to make the national week of solidarity with cancer patients a success.

At a special celebration held at the Plaza Hotel, Queen Noor expressed her sincerest gratitude to all the volunteers who worked relentlessly to ensure the success of the week which raised funds for Al Amal Cancer Centre.

The Queen also reaffirmed His Majesty King Hussein's concern and interest in establishing the centre.

Queen Noor lauded the great efforts made by the people of Jordan, saying that their efforts are an expression of nobility and generosity and are indicative of the great sense of responsibility Jordanians enjoy. She said she takes particular pride in being a member of such a nation that has demonstrated a selfless and unquestionable ability to work collectively for the general welfare of the country.

Also addressing the celebration was Dr. Abdullah Al-Khatib, President of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), who is also the rapporteur of the National Team for Al Amal Cancer Centre.

Dr. Khatib expressed gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein for his continuous support for all such projects, and thanked Queen Noor for her



Her Majesty Queen Noor presents a certificate of appreciation to one of the volunteers (Petra photo)

initiative to honour the volunteers, who participated in the fund-raising week. Dr. Khatib also thanked Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker who heads the team for his efforts and continuing support for the project.

Dr. Khatib voiced pride in the contributions made by the Jordanian citizens, and noted in particular the relentless efforts of the volunteers and their endless support for the project.

Speaking for the volunteers Hala Shuqum said the national week has proved that the volunteer groups have surpassed ex-

pectations, and she stressed that the unpaid voluntary work is a phenomenon which reflects the innovative and dedicated nature of the Jordanian citizens.

At the end of the celebration, Queen Noor presented certificates of appreciation to various institutions, and individual volunteers, in appreciation of their contribution to the success of the national week.

The celebration was also attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Al-Faisal, Information Minister Mahmoud Al-Sharif and a number of senior government officials and media people.

Muslim nations should be based on Sharia concludes Cairo conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Izzeddin Al-Khatib Al-Tamimi Monday said the 12th session of the Islamic Researches Academy which concluded its meetings in Cairo Saturday had stressed the need to unify Muslim nations through common legislations in accordance with the Islamic Sharia (law) regulations.

Mr. Tamimi who represented Jordan at the meetings said Monday at a press conference that participants in the meetings have called for achieving integration among Islamic countries in economic and other fields.

The participants, he said, have also called on Islamic governments to encourage intellectual dialogue among political and religious groups so as to coordinate basic issues in Muslim nations and they urged all sides to avoid the use of violence.

Mr. Tamimi said the meetings recommended that organisations of Arab and Islamic countries coordinate efforts among Muslim countries in political, economic, educational, cultural and in-

formation fields.

Participants in the meetings have also called for reversing the adverse effects of the Gulf War by stopping propaganda campaigns by all sides and preparing the atmosphere for normalising relations between Islamic countries and peoples, the minister said.

He added that they also stressed the need to support Islamic minorities in all parts of the world and to cooperate with them and their countries to enable them to gain their legitimate rights in accordance with national charters.

Mr. Tamimi said the meetings decided to entrust the international Islamic Da'wa and Relief Council with forming reconciliation committees to resolve disputes between Muslim peoples and countries and to coordinate in this respect with the concerned countries and regional and international organisations.

The council was also entrusted with supporting efforts exerted to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in their

Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital, he said. The participants in the meeting recommended supporting the Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation and liberating occupied Arab lands with all possible means, he added.

The participants, he said, urged Arab states to establish development funds to invest their capitals in Muslim states in fields that would enhance the development process. Mr. Tamimi said he reviewed at the meetings Jordan's role in supporting Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and preserving Islamic holy shrines. He said Jordan participated in the meetings as a member of the constituent assembly of the international Islamic Da'wa and Relief Council and as a member of all the council's committees.

The Minister of Awqaf and the Islamic Conference for Jerusalem Affairs has presented several proposals at the meeting on extending support to the Islamic Da'wa College in Jerusalem and Islamic Sharia Schools.

Christians uproot trees to bury their dead

By Samir Shafiq
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — There is still space for about 750 Christians to be buried at the Um Al-Hiran cemetery which, according to Samir Haddad, the man who supervises burials there, is likely to remain open until 1995. "The burial rate is between 230-250 a year and the cemetery is unlikely to close for another three years," Mr. Haddad told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Haddad said space was being provided by uprooting trees inside the cemetery.

"The trees inside the cemetery were originally planted to prevent soil erosion and as such, are not needed now," Mr. Haddad explained, noting that the green area was large enough to permit hundreds more burials.

Greek Catholic Bishop Saba Youwakem said that Christians need not worry about a new burial site after 1995 because the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) had appropriated 200 dunums of land in Sahab, near the Muslim cemetery, as a burial

area for all Christians. "The land appropriation, which occurred four years ago, is in GAM's name but is specifically for the Philanthropic Society as a burial site for Christians."

The Philanthropic Society is a body which groups all Christian affiliations in Jordan to handle burial procedures. Bishop Youwakem heads the society which includes Bishop Salim Al-Sayegh, Reverend Victor Diab and Msrs. Suleiman Al-Sakkar, Farhan Abu Jaber and Tawfiq Marar.

Bishop Youwakem said the society's income came from burial fees and some other charges for "land allocations" or "reservations" in addition to donations from almsgivers.

"We (members of the society) were at a distraught when we had no alternative but to cut the trees at Um Al-Hiran cemetery to make space for additional burials," Mr. Marar said, in a total reversal to what Mr. Haddad said earlier.

The engineer said the society had also to build additional "floor tombs" to provide extra space as

a last resort should the area for earth graves, for which there is high demand, become completely full.

According to Mr. Marar, the society had been talking to the GAM officials for quite some time to push them to begin fencing the Sahab cemetery because the society could not bear the JD 60,000 cost to build a 2,400-metre fence around the cemetery.

"We told them that it was their duty to fence the cemetery because the land was in the name of GAM and the people had been paying the government for such work in the form of the 'social service tax' which the Department of Income Tax collects," the society's secretary pointed out.

Bishop Youwakem said that during a meeting with GAM officials, the society, jokingly, threatened to "launch a strike, and stop dying" if they don't fence the cemetery.

"A few months ago, I received a phone call and a senior GAM official asked me if we were still insisting on the death strike be-

cause it has been agreed that the government will do the fencing," the Bishop said.

Mr. Marar said a contracting tender would be announced for the fence project in the coming few weeks, but, still there was the problem of the road which is pending at the Ministry of Public Works despite two years delay.

"We can't use the cemetery if the road is not opened... at least up to the main entrance," he pointed out.

The engineer said that upon completion of the fence and the road, the internal work of car park, streets, gardens, restrooms and other facilities could be finished in six months.

However, Bishop Youwakem and Mr. Marar both noted that there would be no church in the new cemetery.

"The religious rites and the condolences will take place at Um Al-Hiran cemetery. Then the very close relatives of the deceased can proceed on the 15-kilometre drive for the burial procedures at Sahab," the Bishop said.

VACANCY

The regional office of a foreign company has a vacancy for a female for the position of:

Administrative Assistant

Applicants should be experienced in office and administrative work and proficient in PC and word processing operations. Good command of Arabic and English is essential. However, applications by non-bilingual foreign residents shall also be considered. Salary is commensurate with capabilities and experience. Interested applicants should write in English and include C.V. to:

Personnel Officer

P.O. Box 926871

Amman, Jordan

All information received will be handled with utmost confidentiality.



JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO., LTD. ANNOUNCES THE REBIDDING OF TENDER 28F/92

JPMC announces the rebidding of tender No. 28F/92 (For the drilling, construction of production, water wells and observation boreholes in Eshidya area).

Tender documents are available at JPMC offices at the Amman Supply Department until 2:00 p.m. local time Wednesday 25.11.1992. Application for documents should be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of JD 150 for each set of tender documents.

The closing date for submission tender is 2:00 p.m. local time Wednesday December, 2, 1992.

Thabet Taher
Managing Director

Jordan Times

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The View from Fourth Circle

Arabs, U.S. presidents and filters of helplessness

EVERY FOUR years, the spectacle of the American presidential election is mirrored by the equally peculiar spectacle of an Arab World fearful of how a possible change in the White House may impact on the Middle East. This time, there is deep concern among most people and political commentators that a Bill Clinton victory may lead to less U.S. interest in the Mideast peace talks and to a more pro-Israeli U.S. stance.

Such conventional wisdom strikes me as deeply flawed and more a reflection of our own Arab weakness than of objective geo-political facts in the United States and this region. Due to reasons that require books rather than paragraphs to outline, a strong part of our contemporary Arab political and emotional culture requires that we blame others for most of our problems and that we see foreign or regional conspiracies, plots and plans as the driving forces for most Middle Eastern and Arab political events. This is a sign of an Arab political psyche that has been bludgeoned into passivity and acquiescence by the fierce combined legacy of domestic autocracy, regional aggression and foreign imperial interference.

At the end of the 20th Century, the average Arab today has been trained not to take charge of his or her own life condition or to assume responsibility for the future prospects of his or her children. The modern Arab political mind finds it easier to submit to the control mechanisms of others and largely to be passive, submissive, acquiescent, dependent and reactive. Most people feel helpless to determine their future and meekly submit to the power of others, whether in their own society, in the region or abroad. This is the political psyche of serfdom, of people so ravaged, frightened and vulnerable that they will submit to virtually any command, however humiliating, simply to survive, and therefore they can only see their future as the outcome of decisions taken for them by others. There are some exceptions, of course, such as the folks of southern Lebanon, the children and young men and women of Palestine, most Jordanians and Yemenis during the Gulf crisis, many Algerians and Sudanese, and others in the Arab World who have started to stand up for their dignity, their humanity, their identity and their rights. We may not always like the manner in which they do this, but the fact that they stand up and demand life is a refreshing antidote to the prevalent modern Arab political culture of dependence and denial.

On the whole, Arab political culture remains traumatised by the tradition of foreign powers determining our future and this trauma is being manifested yet again in relation to the outcome of the U.S. election. Most of the assumptions on which most people believe a Clinton victory would spell bad news for the Arabs are old and mistaken assumptions. The last three years have seen enormous changes in the political terms of reference of Arab Israeli peace-making and also in relations between the Arabs, the Israelis and the United States. The new situation will determine future U.S.-Mideast relations and I believe those relations will continue virtually unchanged after today's election, regardless of who wins, for the following reasons:

1. The United States' role in Arab-Israeli peace-making has changed significantly in the last six months. The intense, direct and personal involvement of James Baker and his diplomatic

posse was required to launch the Madrid peace conference last summer and autumn, but today the centre of gravity of Mideast peace-making has shifted dramatically to the regional parties themselves.

Small, incremental advances in most of the bilateral talks and some progress on multilateral issues have brought about a whole new framework of Middle Eastern political and diplomatic psychology: if you want to make progress and achieve your national aims, you don't go running to foreign saviours, but instead you make a deal with your enemy who sits across from you on the negotiating table every day.

It is true that the first full year of Arab-Israeli negotiations has not achieved many concrete results — but what has been achieved is significant: the fact that Arabs and Israelis today routinely talk to one another on an equal basis, with the aim of resolving their conflicts and achieving justice, stability and peace in the region. This new regional context will see a gradual shift in the role of outside parties (such as the USA, Russia, the U.N. or Europe), from primary instigators, to facilitating catalysts, and finally to guarantors of future peace accords.

2. The next American president will continue to promote the peace process because it is in the national interest of the United States to see a stable and peaceful Middle East, for several reasons:

a. The oil resources of the region remain vital for the USA and the other northern industrialised states, but those resources remain volatile. The 1991 burning of Kuwaiti oil fields is not a spectacle that the world would like to see repeated on a larger scale in the future — which would happen if the inequities and distortions of the region remain festering and unaddressed. The recent elections in Kuwait, in which the combined opposition won more than half the parliamentary seats, is a stunning statement about the mood of the region, including the oil states that — according to American mythology — were supposed to have been incorporated into the American empire as a result of the Gulf war. The reality is very different. The reality is that a majority of Kuwait's parliament is questioning the policies of the government and demanding new national directions. Desert Storm is now more like a Desert Mirage.

b. The continued tensions resulting from a combination of economic disparities, political tension and assorted regional problems (with non-Arab states such as Israel, Iran, and Turkey) threaten to change the political status quo of the area in a manner that would be perceived as a threat by the U.S. and the northern industrialised states. Solving the Arab-Israeli conflict and promoting regional cooperation are the urgent first steps required to defuse political tensions, reduce the grotesque militarisation of the area and start to redress its severe socio-economic-environmental problems.

c. Israel is no longer strategically as important to the U.S. as it was made out to be in recent decades. Its anti-Communist role is history and the Gulf war showed that the U.S. and its allies would act directly, rather than through Israel, to assure their access to Arab oil. Israel's political clout in the U.S. will continue to decline, but not vanish altogether. The U.S. remains morally committed to Israel's survival and strength, but the overriding

U.S. national interest now lies in a peaceful Middle East in which Israeli and Arab rights are guaranteed through a peace agreement, rather than through U.S. money and militarism. The U.S. stands to gain much more from commercial sales to a peaceful Middle East than through its current focus on providing aid or military equipment.

d. These factors will make it more difficult for Israel and Egypt to continue receiving the billions of dollars of U.S. aid they have become accustomed to in recent years, while pressing economic restructuring in the USA will make it politically attractive to reduce foreign aid. The net result of these trends may be to lower the political powers of pro-Israeli forces in the U.S., while encouraging the U.S. administration to stabilise the Middle East for good through a just peace accord and a new, long-term regional development and cooperation effort.

3. The Israelis appreciate these longer term realities and see to accept the need to negotiate seriously with the Arabs. It is interesting to note that on the Arab side, most people are sceptical of the peace talks, but most Arab governments are keen to reach agreement with Israel. Why should this be? Because the people can wait it out, endure more hardships in hope for something better in the future. But Arab governments are aware that a continuation of the current situation in the region will mean political upheaval in the future, with the old political elites thrown out and new, probably more radical, forces taking over. The Kuwaiti parliamentary results were one sign of this trend — the status quo will not hold for very long if the fundamental underlying ailments of this region are not solved. This push both Israelis and Arabs to make progress in the negotiations. It coincides with the U.S. national interest and it will cause U.S. and other outsiders to play any constructive role possible.

4. The next U.S. president will find it politically and psychologically attractive to take credit for a breakthrough in Arab-Israeli peace talks — just as Bush is now taking credit for winning the Cold War. Politicians are simple beasts, requiring constant praise. They will seek it wherever possible. Los Angeles cannot be set a course of renewal in a year or two, but the Middle East problem can be. The next U.S. president will see the Middle East as a scene of a possible diplomatic triumph, and he will seize it as an opportunity with the gusto of a hungry animal that smells meat.

In essence, all the factors that saw the United States descend such time, money, effort and militarism to the affairs of the region in the last several decades remain valid, and have probably been compounded in some instances (e.g. regional economic disparities, capital flight in the Gulf, Arab/Israeli/Kurd/Turkish/Iranian/Israeli desperation on a mass scale, or domestic political changes in the oil states). It is probably more urgent for the U.S. today to try and help resolve the problems of the Middle East than it was a few years ago. If people around here cannot that very clearly through the filters of their national depress and helplessness, other people can, and they will act accordingly especially if they happen to be president of the United States.

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Attitudes and objectives

THERE ARE no limits to the prospects of cooperation and development in the Middle East. But there can certainly be no such cooperation and development as long as peace is not attained in the region and the rights of every people are achieved within recognised borders. Whether it has to do with the economy, the environment or water, cooperation among the Arabs, the Israelis, the Turks, the Iranians and all the people in the region will only become viable and possible when the basic tenets of peace are accomplished.

Jordan, a virtually landlocked country with few natural resources, recognises this fact very clearly. Cooperation among the states of the region is not only beneficial for the tranquility of the Middle East but also for the well-being and prosperity of its peoples. However, any cooperation not well-anchored in mutual recognition of political entities, peoples' legitimate rights and peaceful co-existence will not hold and will only serve as fertile ground for more strife and agony.

The Israelis, for example, should not expect Jordan to venture into cooperation projects with the Jewish state unless and until the cause of belligerency between the two states is removed. That cause has to do with two issues: The occupation of Arab territory and the denial of Palestinian national and political rights. Aqaba, the Dead Sea, the Jordan Valley, the River Jordan are all areas that would certainly require cooperation among Jordanians, Palestinians and Israelis.

The state of war that for decades characterised the relations among the three peoples and the rest of the Arab World has worked against the interests of all the people in the region. The Arab delegations' insistence on linkage of any progress in the multilateral talks to real progress in the bilaterals is an indication of the Arab determination to settle the conflict once and for all.

Anis Muasher, the head of the Jordanian delegation to the environment talks held in the Hague last week, has made it clear that direct cooperation in the environment field can only be commenced after the success of the bilateral talks. The agreement between Jordan and Israel over a common agenda, reached last week in Washington, is a step in the right direction.

If similar agreements are reached when the talks resume in Washington next week, then the prospects for future cooperation will be fast approaching.

A great deal of hope for progress depends on the attitude of Israel. The Arabs have so far demonstrated their genuine desire for peace. Will Israel reciprocate?

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily Monday expressed hope that American voters will oust President George Bush from the White House when they go to the polls Nov. 3. Under the headline, "A rare moment of happiness," the paper said no Arab will shed tears over the defeat of President Bush in the elections because of the destruction and the defeat he inflicted on the Arab Nation. A few Arabs want Mr. Bush reelected for fear that the Arab-Israeli peace process will lose its momentum without him, the paper said. But others know that the gains the peace process could produce cannot make up for the harm the American administration brought upon the Arab World in its aggression against Iraq. All the gains that could result from the peace process are of little significance when viewed in the context of the Arab Nation's aspiration for unity and political, social and intellectual liberation, the paper said. It will not therefore, be a sad moment if President Bush loses his bid for a second term in the White House and it will not be a happy one either Bill Clinton is elected president. Unless Arab leaders and capitals work for and protect the interest of the nation, the paper said, the nation will not be able to exercise its free will, regardless of who becomes president of the United States. The paper said it hoped Bush would be evicted from the White House and lose the helm just like Margaret Thatcher and Mikhail Gorbachev. Al Ra'i said it wishes other leaders who contributed to the aggression against Iraq and the blow they delivered to the ambitions of the nation will also disappear from the political arenas.

REACTING to what it called exaggerated Israeli delight over the agreement between Jordan and Israel on a draft agenda for their bilateral peace talks, Al Dustour Arabic daily said it fails to understand the Israeli jubilation over a draft document that only identifies the guidelines for the peace talks. Regardless of Israeli and American statements that claim progress on the different tracks of the peace talks and intentions to sign agreements, the paper said, Jordan remains committed to presenting a unified Arab stand in the process and continuing coordination and consultations with other Arab parties to the negotiations. Al Dustour said that Jordan will not sign a separate peace treaty with Israel before it withdraws from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

ISRAELI'S ATTEMPT to accomplish sufficient demographic, structural and infrastructural changes to the West Bank so as to predetermine any negotiations over the final status of the area, has taken on a particular intensity in the city of Jerusalem occupied since 1967. Historically, attempts, such as Israel's, to unilaterally change the status of Jerusalem, which was built by the Palestinians millennia before Judaism and which takes its Jerusalem name from a Palestinian ancestor's king, into an exclusive city and capital, have proved futile and the cause of wars. The changes wrought on the city by both Labour and Likud governments since 1967, such as the destruction of a complete Palestinian quarter and the transfer of its population, are designed to ensure the full Judaisation of Jerusalem, preempting the inclusion of the city in any future land for peace deal.

Racial and discriminatory planning excludes Palestinians and their development in the city is greatly hindered by the withholding of permits and licenses, by the Israeli authorities, for the establishment of businesses and the building of family homes. Thus, families, in order to accommodate natural growth, are forced to build "illegally" and often this results in the demolition of the structure by the Israeli authorities. Palestinian businesses and residences in East Jerusalem are also under attack from the Amman tax levied by the Jerusalem Municipality which discriminates heavily against Palestinian residents, is sometimes used as an instrument of collective punishment and which, as a tax on residents of occupied land, violates the Geneva Convention. Palestinians unable to pay these prohibitive levels of taxes are forced to abandon their businesses and homes and move to areas outside the city limits.

The Palestinian Christian and Muslim communities are under pressure from Israeli expansionism in the old city of Jerusalem as well. The Klugman report, part of an investigation by the new Israeli government into the illegal activities of the Likud government, is now uncovering an illegal web of conspiracy to take over housing in the old city of Jerusalem, including St. John's Hospice and more than fifty other titles of Arab property, as part of what the Israeli daily paper Yedioth Ahronoth characterised as "a policy designed to accelerate the transfer of Arabs from the old city and East Jerusalem and settle Jews in their place."

Justice Minister David Liba'i told the cabinet that "the former government operated like an underground movement in Jerusalem," by passing properties arbitrarily into the possession of settler groups such as Ateret Cohanim and Atara Leyoshana.

One illustration of the effect of Israeli policies on the traditional status of the city is the declining presence of the Palestinian population which has reached the ebb of only 15 per cent of what was a flourishing community inside the city walls.

In early 1992, George Carey, the Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury, commenting on the alarming rate of Christian migration from the area said: "If this continues, Jerusalem and Bethlehem could become Christian theme parks... catering merely for Christian pilgrims and tourists, bereft of their Arab Christian communities who have been in the land since the lord walked it." And the Patriarch of Moscow expressed deep concern over the fact that the number of Muslims and Christians living in Jerusalem was diminishing steadily; he said that if the trend continues, Muslim and Christian holy places would look "like museums." In addition, the most sacred religious places of Islam in Jerusalem do not even appear on

the Israeli master plan for the city, which is a further grave illustration of Israel's intent for the future of the non-Jewish population of the city.

Israel, by making Jerusalem its capital, has harmed the historical Arab commitment to refrain from politicising the city, thereby preserving its sanctity. In addition, through the building of semi-military sky-scrapers which surround and penetrate the city and dominate the skyline, Israel has greatly harmed the aesthetic quality of the city in what can only be described as an architectural crime.

Jerusalem and the peace process

The much touted settlement "freeze" imposed by the Rabin government, which won him the \$10 billion U.S. loan guarantee and the accolade of the "man of peace" in the international community, is in reality little more than the slowing down of the process of land confiscation, structural and infrastructural development and population transfer. And in Jerusalem the freeze does not even have the pretence of relevance because the new Israeli government does not consider it to be part of the occupied territories.

Rabin does not justify the continued settlement of Jerusalem by using his disingenuous label of "security settlements" either; rather, he states quite plainly that settlements around Arab East Jerusalem are "strategic," "it (Jerusalem) does not come under the heading of security. It is the heart and soul of the Jewish people and the State of Israel.

(It) must remain united forever under Israeli sovereignty as our capital."

Israel's continuation of settlement activity in Jerusalem is in clear violation of the U.S. Letter of Assurance on the Terms of the Peace Conference given to the Palestinian delegation which stated that "The U.S. is opposed to the Israeli annexation of East Jerusalem and the extension of Jerusalem's municipal boundaries," and which "encourage(d) all sides to avoid unilateral acts that would exacerbate local tensions or...pre-empt their final outcome."

In the same Letter of Assurance, the U.S. also claimed to understand "how much importance Palestinians attach to the question of 1967 Occupied Jerusalem," but its facilitation of the Judaisation of Jerusalem, by granting the loan guarantees with few real restrictions, in violation of international law and numerous U.N. resolutions which the U.S. government supported, clearly shows the low level of commitment the current U.S. administration really has to the attainment of a truly just peace.

The Republican Reagan administration, under the Helms Amendment, allowed for the building of two premises, one in Tel Aviv and one in Jerusalem, on land expropriated from Palestinian religious Waqf, both of which are to be suitable embassy premises, thus according a future president the choice as to which is to be the official embassy. The Democrats' position was made clear by Bill Clinton in an election talk to a U.S. Jewish leadership group when he gave

his endorsement of Jerusalem as Israel's undivided capital. ever manages to win the presidential election, the status of Jerusalem is like become even more prejudicial.

The result of Israel's policy of obfuscation and partiality is momentum is building up, actively supporting the secession of Jerusalem from any land peace deal. This is obvious anathema to the Palestinians the wider Arab and Muslim nations.

Jerusalem is a spiritual centre for the Arab Muslim World and is a potent nationalist symbol of the Palestinian and Arab struggle against Israeli occupation, thus any failure to address issue of Palestinian rights to salem is totally at odds with success of the peace negotia In fact, for the Palestinians the Arabs there will never peace without Jerusalem.

The assertion by the co-sponsors of the peace process the issue of Jerusalem is so difficult that addressing it early may in the peace process, falling in light of the current "change" achieved by "Israelis, serves only Israel's of a future peace settler Whilst it may indeed be a cult issue," without the success and just resolution of it, there be no peace settlement. At criteria, "successful" and are not divisible.

The writer is director of the man-based Jerusalem Centre Development Studies. He has contributed the article to the Times.

Is the U.S. economy the world's best hope?

By Usamah Farah

Although itself trapped in economic limbo for the past 18 months, the United States appears to have the best chance of increasing its economic growth rate in the quarters immediately ahead of us. With Japan recently entering recession and Europe rapidly moving in that direction, the U.S. is the only engine powerful enough to take the world out of its current recessionary stagnation.

The U.S. monetary policy has moved to a reasonable accommodative stance. Currently, U.S. short-term interest rates equal the inflation rate. This is easy money when compared to the near 5 per cent real short rates of Europe and a bit easier than the 2 per cent real rate position found

in Japan these days. In addition, the easing of U.S. interest rates has permitted nearly two years of strong corporate debt and equity issuance and, recently, homeowning refinancing. These two combinations have helped to reduce the U.S. debt burden substantially. In short, the U.S. economy was the first to turn down, it began its monetary policy pursuit of recovery first, and is likely to be the first to establish a pattern of self-sustaining advance.

Are declining interest rates and debt relief enough? Thus far, the answer has been no. U.S. rates have fallen, but a U.S. recovery has not followed. Future prospects are brighter. According to the chief economist of Shearson Lehman Brothers, Dr. Robert Barbera, a Clinton victory is likely to be a cathartic event for an American electorate which blames George Bush for three years of economic hardship. Lower interest rates and less debt are a necessary backdrop for sustainable recovery.

With tentative growth accompanied by unacceptably high budget deficits, Mr. Clinton's fiscal flexibility is limited. Dr. Barbera forecasts that 1993 budget deficits will be some \$25 billion larger, with investment tax credit and infrastructure spending combining to provide some budget stimulus. Cuts in the deficit will be highlighted and should have the credibility to neutralise these budget shifts on the U.S. bond market.

As a result, the U.S. economy has a fair chance of building

momentum in 1993. Our economists estimate that in the fourth quarter of 1993 U.S. growth rate will be around 3.3 per cent. If so, the U.S. will have successfully escaped both the clutches of another recession and stagnating in economic limbo.

Of course, this level of growth depends on a recovery in consumer confidence and a resulting increase in consumer spending. This scenario would put the economy onto a path of growth that is consistent with modest gains in employment. According to statistics compiled by Shearson's Research Department, with a current 1.5 per cent recovery rate, 8,000 private sector jobs have been lost on a monthly average basis. At a pace of 3.3 per cent

some 150,000 jobs a month would be created.

Where will U.S. interest rates be? If recovery can be sustained by its own momentum, short-term interest rates would not need to be lowered. Long-term rates look likely to rise given the traditional pattern which follows better growth, an end to monetary policy ease and fiscal stimulus.

That said, U.S. bond yields remain extremely high versus either current inflation or short-term rates. The 30-year bond is yielding approximately 5 per cent above inflation and is at a record 4.5 per cent over overnight rates. This, coupled with the fact that European interest rates are likely to fall in 1993, the risk in the

longest dated U.S. bonds quite limited. According to Barbera, a modest uptick in short-term rates will likely the process of flattening the curve with little rise in long rates.

Economic growth in the should provide a boost to U.S. dollar, but the rise in term rates does limit enthusiasm about a significant dollar advance.

The writer is a first consultant-vice president in London with the London of Shearson Lehman Brothers, one of the world's leading titles firms and a wholly subsidiary of the American press Company.

فكرنا من الأصل

DAY, NOVEMBER

By Rami G.

Business Iraqi schools reopen in a more uncertain future for its youth

Barbara Nimri Aziz

THE DIFFICULTY of the war every child was very long in the government-supplied school. This has stopped progress in the government still provides interest and it will be but there is some my constructive role long these basic needs and it politically and po-

breakthrough in Iraq must be imported now is so low that even newspapers have cut the number of pages and, but the Middle East have closed. Some will see the Middle East Arabic books are few, and he will see in hotel shops are those by visiting journalists.

English is essential for continuing in medicine or in Iraq. From Hikmah's class last year, 30 girls to colleges or institutes. The number of girls at school in Iraq is over 20, the same as before. Like their mothers many girls are career women. They are keen to a visitor, and English remains one of the most subjects among Iraq's

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AN UNSEEMLY row has broken out between Norman Schwarzkopf, the American commander in the Gulf war, and the normally discreet Saudis over "Stormin' Norman's" memoirs of the defeat of Iraq. Prince Khaled, the senior Saudi wartime commander, last week described the book as "self-serving" and riddled with inaccuracies.

In an unprecedented attack, Prince Khaled said the book unfairly inflated Mr. Schwarzkopf's role at the expense of the Saudis. "There is no doubt he is a hero," Prince Khaled said. "But others of us helped fight the war."

The argument is a matter of regret for Prince Khaled, who had developed a close bond with the American commander during the months they sat in the central command bunker beneath the Saudi defence ministry. "I'm sad to say," said Prince Khaled. "We worked as one team. I am trying not to change my mind about Norm."

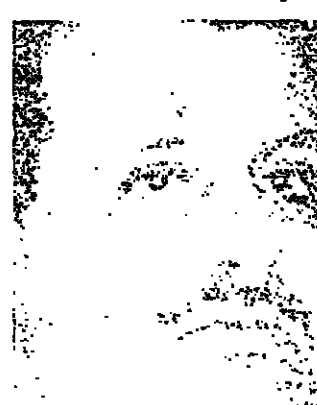
But the indignation of the powerful nephew of King Fahd is clear. The Saudis never make public their disputes with foreign officials, especially Americans. Mr. Schwarzkopf, who was in London last week promoting his book, declined to take up the challenge. "I'm sorry he feels that way," he said. "But I don't want



Schwarzkopf

to comment because it will only make things worse." Speaking from his farm outside Riyadh, Prince Khaled objected most to the book's tone. Mr. Schwarzkopf emerges as an authoritative commander, while Prince Khaled receives credit for making sure Bob Hope got a visa. "I was not just there for supplies and writing cheques. I was commanding 200,000 troops, 80 ships and 250-300 planes," Prince Khaled said. "Anyone who buys this book will think Schwarzkopf alone was commanding."

Prince Khaled lists a series of errors in the book, entitled It Doesn't Take a Hero, which was serialised in The Sunday Times.



Khaled

The prince said he never stated publicly that the attack should be launched from Turkey, as Mr. Schwarzkopf writes, speculating that Saudi Arabia could not allow an attack on brother Arabs to be launched from its soil. Instead Prince Khaled insists, he made it clear that the attack should come from Saudi Arabia, later raising the idea of opening a second front from Turkey.

Mr. Schwarzkopf also claims he had to prod the Saudi leadership into action, saying they "felt no sense of urgency." Prince Khaled disagrees. "Why else did King Fahd immediately approve the American request to move U.S. troops to Saudi?"

Prince blasts Schwarzkopf over war book

By Marie Colvin



Khaled

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Bold thinking about the Dead Sea

By Leonard R. Pann

DRIVING by the Dead Sea, one is struck by the rapid rate at which the shoreline is receding.

The reason for this is that the fresh-water intake at the northern end of the sea has sharply diminished, while evaporation from its surface continues unabated.

The reduction in input is likely to continue, owing to the increasingly large consumption of fresh water from the Jordan River. This is required to sustain the burgeoning population, as well as the growing industrial, agricultural and commercial uses of the presently available supply in Israel. The problem at first glance appears insoluble.

Maybe the time is ripe for some bold thinking. What if, to stop the surface evaporation, the Dead Sea were covered over, except for the beach areas and the southern end where precious minerals are collected? What if, further, the cover consisted of pontoon-like structures which rose and fell with the water surface, and on these pontoons Israel were to construct the world's largest solar energy con-

version farm using the latest available technology for transforming sunlight into electricity? Wouldn't the resultant electrical energy be cheap enough to economically power desalination plants on the Mediterranean coast only 80 kilometres away?

Moreover, with the Dead Sea full again, wouldn't it be possible to pump water at night up to man-made reservoir in the nearby hills to the west of the Dead Sea and then, during the day, when energy demands peak, let the water run back down into the Dead Sea, using the 300-metre drop to create large amounts of inexpensive hydroelectric power? A similar proposal made years ago by Consolidated Edison at Storm King Mountain along the Hudson River in New York was turned down for minor environmental reasons unrelated to its efficacy in developing large amounts of hydro power and irrelevant to the situation in Israel.

As revitalisation of the ancient Jewish homeland has proceeded throughout the 20th century, innovative means have always been found to increase the absorptive capacity of this geographically tiny nation way beyond the artificial limits set by the British in the days of the infamous White Paper. Now, as hundreds of thousands of new immigrants from Russia, Ethiopia and elsewhere are pouring into the country, perhaps it is time for Israel to consider new approaches, such as those outlined here, to fully restore the Dead Sea, inexpensively generate large amounts of electrical energy and substantially increase the country's supply of fresh water. Why not also approach Jordan, which owns half the Dead Sea, to make it a joint project?

Outstanding technologists with relevant skills to evaluate these suggestions are available in places like the Haifa Technion. Maybe, just maybe, these ideas have merit in turning a vexing problem into a fresh challenge and using the ever abundant, environmentally good rays of the sun shining intensely on the lowest spot on Earth to turn a fresh challenge into a golden opportunity — The Jerusalem Post.

JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Issue No. 20 Drawing of Nov. 2, 1992

Winning Tickets	
Holder of ticket No. 03187 Wins JD 30,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 1,200 each wins JD 120 03188 03197 03287 04187 13187 03186 03177 03087 02187 93187
Holder of ticket No. 63366 Wins JD 7,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 700 each wins JD 70 63367 63376 63466 64366 73366 63365 63356 63266 62366 53366
Holder of ticket No. 19385 Wins JD 3,500	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 400 each wins JD 40 19386 19395 19485 10385 29385 19384 19375 19285 18385 09385
Holder of ticket No. 66582 Wins JD 2,500	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20 66583 66592 66682 67582 76582 66581 66572 66482 65582 56582
Holder of ticket No. 67621 Wins JD 1,500	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 150 each wins JD 15 67622 67631 67721 68621 77621 67620 67611 67521 66621 57621
Holder of ticket No. 45815 Wins JD 1,200	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 100 each wins JD 10 45816 45825 45915 46815 55815 45814 45805 45715 44815 35815
Holder of ticket No. 58484 Wins JD 1,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8 58485 58494 58584 59484 68484 58483 58474 58384 57484 48484
Holder of ticket No. 39183 Wins JD 800	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 70 each wins JD 7 39184 39193 39283 30183 49183 39182 39173 39083 38183 29183

TICKETS ENDING WITH	
6398 0181 7755 Win JD 50 each	1807 3188 6444 Win JD 20 each
5213 8928 2565 Win JD 10 each	3177 5174 Win JD 5 each
2545 1994 Win JD 3 each	377 009 523 Win JD 2 each

50 covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending in **475 763 441 988 020** Win JD 10

Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number 19 of Oct. 17, 1992

Cliff Al-Sayid Jarmal, Jordan Half-Price JD 15,000	Khaled Othman Amman, Jordan Half-Price JD 15,000	Jawad Al-Hadi Irbid, Jordan Half-Price JD 15,000	Saleem Al-Hadi Amman, Jordan Half-Price JD 15,000	Saleem Al-Hadi Amman, Jordan Half-Price JD 15,000	Jamal Al-Hadi Amman, Jordan Half-Price JD 15,000	Ali Hassan Amman, Jordan Half-Price JD 15,000	Child Theodor Subman Amman, Jordan Half-Price JD 15,000
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longest dated U.S. quite limited. And Barbara, a model, is short-term rates in the country's education process of change with little rise in rates.

in weathers coalition crisis

together his coalition after his June 23 election victory. At the time, Mr. Rabin tried to strengthen his rule by courting four parties as coalition partners, so that no single faction could hold him to ransom. But two of the parties stayed out, and the result was the narrow coalition of Mr. Rabin's Labour Party along with Shas and Meretz.

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Torino end Milan winning streak

ROME (Agencies) — Roberto Mucci's expulsion forced Torino to play most of the second half with only 10 men, but it still managed to hang on for 0-0 draw and end AC Milan's win streak at six to start the Italian League season.

The draw still extended AC Milan's record unbeaten streak to 42 games in the Italian First Division, a mark that began May 26, 1991, and kept it atop the standings with a 6-1-0 record and 13 points, two ahead of Torino and Internazionale.

However, Torino and Inter both have played one more game than AC Milan.

In other games, Atalanta of Bergamo beat Napoli 3-2, Cagliari defeated Fiorentina 2-1, Foggia edged Parma 1-0, Juventus of Turin routed Ancona 5-1, Sampdoria of Genoa beat Genoa 4-1, Internazionale won at Pescara 4-1, Brescia won 3-2 at AS Roma, and Lazio and Udinese drew 0-0.

In the match between the top two teams, Torino missed the best chance when Brazilian striker Carlos Aguilera wasted an easy opportunity alone in front in the 10th minute.

Milan, the league's leading scoring team with 22 goals which he had goalless for the first time this season, tried to take further advantage by replacing defender Enzo Gambaro with striker Daniele Massaro, but still could not score.

Saunders strikes again, Villa move up to third

Dean Saunders was on target once again as Aston Villa beat Queen's Park Rangers 2-0 and moved into third place in the English Premier League.

The Welsh international striker scored with a low right-footed shot two minutes before the interval at Villa Park. It was his eighth goal since a 2.3 million pounds (\$3.61 million) transfer from Liverpool in September.

The goal was justice for Saunders who had a goal disallowed for offside in the opening minute and then had a shot rebound off the inside of the post after 15 minutes.

Dalian Atkinson made it 2-0 in the 79th minute.

The win took Villa's unbeaten run to 11 matches and lifted the Birmingham club to 24 points, three behind leaders Blackburn and Norwich after 14 matches.

Surprising Deportivo stayed atop the Spanish first division with a 2-1 win over Sporting Gijón, but it was Valencia and its under-pressure coach Gus Hiddink that grabbed the headlines in a 5-0 stomping of lowly Burgos.

Deportivo, in only its second season in the first division, has 15 points to stay two points ahead of Real Madrid and two-time defending league champion Barcelona, both winners this weekend.

Abu Hamda upsets Ali to win Jordan Tennis Championship final

By Aileen Bannayan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — No it was not Hani Ali who won the final round of the 1992 Jordan Tennis Championship. All time rival Imad Abu Hamda was determined to change the way things were going for the past decade when he overcame Ali 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 Monday.

Over 150 cheering fans witnessed the most interesting match both players have played so far. Ali and Abu Hamda have so far played each other 8 times in the final with Ali winning seven of them.

Abu Hamda showed a clear command of the match as he led 4-0 and was leading 4-0 before Ali managed to put up a big effort to catch up at 4-4. Abu Hamda won the next game and Ali double faulted on set point thus conceding the first set 6-4 to Abu Hamda.

Abu Hamda held serve at the beginning of the second set. However Ali played some powerful tennis breaking Abu Hamda's serve twice to lead 3-1. Abu Hamda won the next

game, but Ali came back to win the following two games after a series of controversial line calls. Ali managed to win the set 6-3.

In the third and final set Abu Hamda again broke Ali's serve in the third game to lead 2-1, as Ali disputed some line calls and broke Abu Hamda's serve.

Abu Hamda again broke his opponent's serve after he was 30-9 down. Abu Hamda then held serve to secure a 4-2 lead.

The umpire and the three linesmen seemed hesitant on several occasions prompting Ali to dispute some calls as he won the following two games at 4-4. Ali could not hold serve as Abu Hamda led 5-4. He led 40-15 and 40-30 before winning the set 6-4 to score his first ever and very precious win over Jordan's No. 1.

"I can't believe it. I really can't express my feelings at the moment," a jubilant Abu Hamda told the Jordan Times.

"I've been working hard for the past two years to achieve this. I got great support from my family and friends. My trophy is for all of them," he added.

Ali, who has been Jordan's top-ranked player for the past



Imad Abu Hamda receives the championship trophy from Jordan Tennis Federation President Dr. Daoud Hamania after winning the final match against Hani Ali Monday (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

decade and still leads the standings as he won the first and second rounds earlier this year, seemed upset, yet happy, he played an interesting match.

"It's not interesting to keep on winning or not having real competition. I'm glad Imad won, he deserved the win," he said. "A loss is always an incentive to work harder," he told the Jordan Times.

Ali however expressed his

dissatisfaction at the level of refereeing. "Obviously a final match would need more linesmen. I hope this will be done in the future."

One enthusiastic future tennis player, a young boy, was the only ball boy for the first time in the championship. Referees were only present at the semifinals and the final matches.

Ali however expressed his

Nation stops in its tracks for horse race

MELBOURNE (AP) — For a few minutes on the first Tuesday each November, Australia comes to a virtual standstill.

Shop assistants ignore customers, taverns fill to capacity and office workers desert their computer terminals to watch televi-

sion.

For many gambling-mad Australians, the Melbourne Cup horse race is the highlight of the year.

They will wager more than \$100 million on the 132nd running of the 3,200 metres handicap race at Flemington. That adds up to about \$6 for every man, woman and child in the country.

Restaurants will hold Melbourne Cup parties Tuesday afternoon.

Gary Smart, sports editor of

the Courier-Mail newspaper, believes Australia's fascination with the race is unique.

New Zealand, too, is obsessed by the race, and for good reason. Twenty-six of the last 41 Melbourne Cup winners were bred there.

One enthusiastic future tennis player, a young boy, was the only ball boy for the first time in the championship. Referees were only present at the semifinals and the final matches.

Ali however expressed his

Willie Mtolo wins New York Marathon

NEW YORK (AP) — The greatest satisfaction belonged to winner Willie Mtolo. The women's course record went to Lisa Ondieki. The loudest cheers were reserved for the courageous effort of cancer-stricken race director Fred Lebow.

For all three, their performances in Sunday's New York City Marathon represented remarkable achievements.

The victory by the South African Mtolo, who was denied an opportunity to compete internationally until this year because of his country's racial policies, provided his nation with a dramatic boost in its bid to return to recognition in the world scene.

It also was the chance to show his ability to a world audience. He came to New York last year with the intention of running, but was denied the chance because South Africans were banned internationally.

"In South Africa, they will be very happy," said Mtolo, 28, who never has become involved in the inflammatory political situation in his country. "This will mean a lot for South Africa."

Mtolo, who lived up to the No.

one, was on his racing singlet, was timed in 2 hours, 9 minutes, 29 seconds, matching the seventh-fastest time in the race's history.

For Ondieki, the victory was vindication for her Olympic failure. She was the favorite at the Barcelona Games, but dropped out after 16 miles.

"I thought my marathon would be at Barcelona, but I'm glad it was at New York," said Ondieki, 32, of Australia, who was timed in 2:24:40. "I wasn't comfortable at Barcelona. Here, I wasn't afraid of losing."

And for Lebow, 60, it was the dream of a lifetime. After directing and orchestrating the race since its inception in 1970 and completing the event only in its first year, he shuffled or walked through the entire 26 miles, 385 yards, less than three years after undergoing surgery for brain cancer.

As he ran, accompanied by nine-time women's winner Grete Waitz, 39, of Norway and an entourage of worshippers and fans, he was cheered loudly along the entire route through the city's five boroughs.

Although Lebow did not live up to his promise of finishing in less than five hours, his emotional performance was greeted by tremendous cheers and strains of "New York, New York," over the loudspeakers after finishing in 5:32:34.

"I've never run so slow, but I've never enjoyed one so much," said a tearful and ailing Lebow, who ran the race to help raise money for cancer research. "It made my life dearable. New York is so fabulous."

For winning New York, the soft-spoken Mtolo, who grew up as a member of a Zulu tribe in the poor, tiny village of Kilimono in the foothills of the Brakensburg Mountains, automatically received \$20,000, plus a new Mercedes Benz car.

In addition, for his sub-2:10 clocking, he collected another \$30,000 in bonus money.

Never had Mtolo, the son of a cattle farmer, won anything like the amount he earned Sunday. His biggest purse previously was about \$2,500 for his victory in the Netherlands.

Other times he received as little as \$35 for winning races in

South Africa.

Ondieki, a two-time runner-up and last year's third-place finisher at New York, won the women's division for the first time after three near-misses.

The previous course record of 2:25:29 was set by Allison Roe of New Zealand in 1981. Ondieki's overall placing of 40th was the highest by a woman since 1975 when Kim Merritt won in 2:46:14, placing her 34th in a starting field of 534.

Ondieki's time was the 13th-fastest ever by a woman but not the fastest of her career. She ran 2:23:51 in winning an all-women's race at Osaka, Japan in 1988.

Ondieki, who finished second to Waitz in 1985 and 1986 and was third last year behind Liz McColgan of Scotland and Olga Markova of Russia, led virtually all the way Sunday and never was seriously challenged.

Like Mtolo, it was a big payday for Ondieki, the wife of 1991 world 5,000-metre champion Yobes Ondieki of Kenya. She earned the 20,000 first prize, a new car and \$30,000 bonus money for smashing the course record.



SAILING: Two major match races on the Omega Grand Prix took place this year in St. Tropez, France and Lyngby, England. Peter Isler of the United States and Lawrie Smith of Great Britain won the important match racing titles. Isler, currently ranked number 3 on the Omega World Match Racing ranking list, met many of the top-ranked sailors in St. Tropez and emerged victorious by beating dark horse Harold Cudmore from Ireland. In Lyngby, Olympic team-member Lawrie Smith needed three races to take out fellow Briton Ian Southworth before he could hoist the Wightlink Royal Lyngby Cup. In the St. Tropez finals, the first race was nip-and-tuck all the way until superior tactics by the American forced Cudmore into a penalty, leaving Isler clear sailing to the finish line. In the second race, Isler pulled off an almost perfect start and subsequently built on this lead to win the championship, \$25,000 and an Omega Speedmaster Professional watch.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF
A TANYAN HIRSH
1992 Tribune Media Services Inc.

ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ1076 ♠Void 93 ♠AJ10742
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?
A.—Normally, you should pass when the opponents open in your longest suit. But here you have a fine spade suit that merits an overcall, which would be automatic with more balanced distribution. I.e. can see no reason to suppress it. Bid one spade.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK93 ♠95 K8762 ♠83
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?
A.—There is a school that believes that you must show a four-card major before even a five- or six-card minor regardless of strength, but in the words of Sam Goldwyn, include us out. We bid five-card suits before four-carders and, with two four-bidders respond up the line unless the hand is minimum and worth only one bid. Respond one diamond.

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠1087 ♠AJ763 ♠QJ42 ♠8
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?
A.—This is a borderline two-over-one response in standard methods. In this case, we prefer a simple

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠QK6542 ♠AQ6 ♠983
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?
A.—Because of a possible misfit, we would think twice before rebidding such a poor six-card suit at the three-level. Our choice would be to pinpoint where our side strength lies by bidding three diamonds. Partner might be able to take a heart preference, rebid spades or bid three no trump, all of which would make life easy for us.

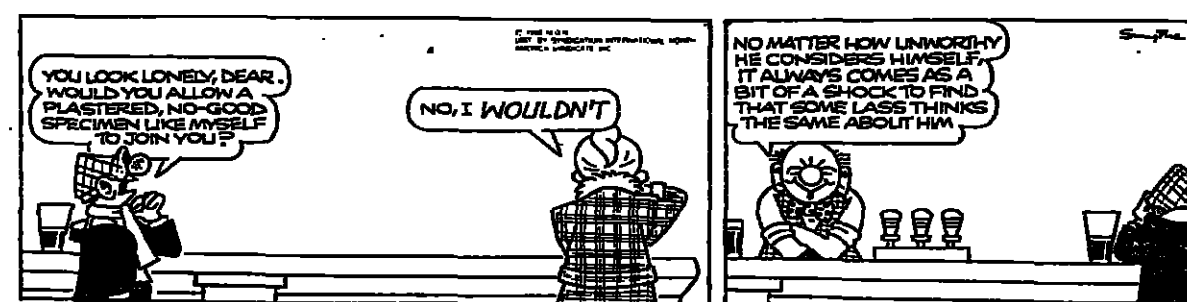
Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠QJ73 ♠A6 ♠9 ♠AK10762
The bidding has proceeded:
South East North West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?
A.—If you can show a four-card major suit at the one-level, you should do so. Therefore, we would rebid one spade, despite the poor quality of the suit, before rebidding our good six-card minor.

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠762 ♠AQ6 ♠K98 ♠AQ
The bidding has proceeded:
South East North West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?
A.—You have a very good hand. However, you have neither a suit nor the fit for spades which would warrant a jump shift, and a leap to three no trump should be reserved

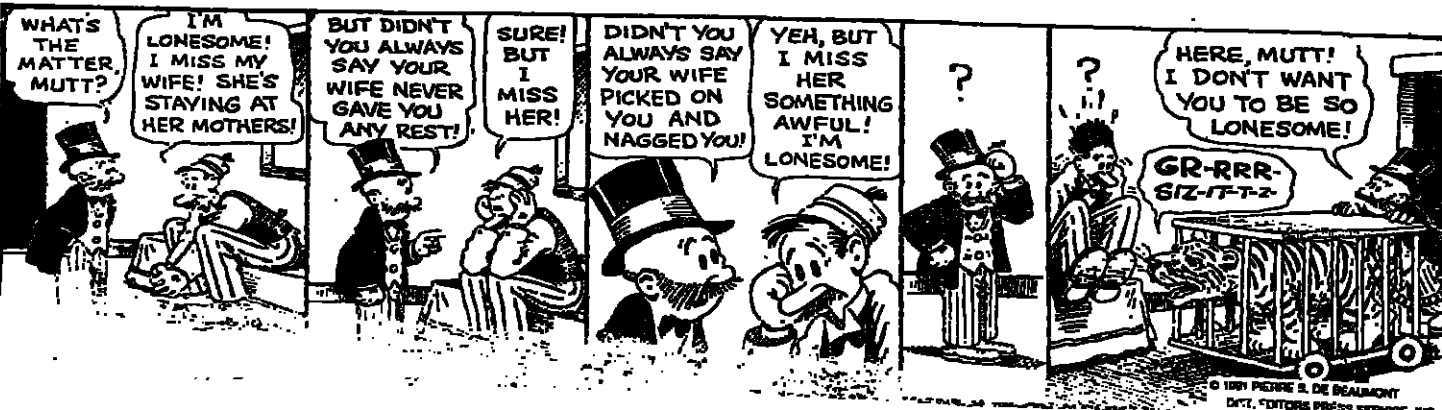
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY MAY 9, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carol Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Ennui is what ever interests you today that has to do with charm, beauty, the romantic or lighter side of life, art, music, culture and any like interest that will lift your spirits.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Arrange in the morning the various pleasures that attract you in conjunction with partners and in the evening avoid trying to force your views on others.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Whatever will improve the quality or operative skill of your activities of a usual nature early is fine but later take care not to damage any surroundings.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Consider what you want to do of an amusing nature and make preparation in the morning to enjoy but later see that cost involved is not extravagant.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Put some additional beauty or charm into your home early, then make a point to avoid any discussion with your family over such change.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Put yourself out to show special appreciation to routine allies as the day begins but later sidestep some issues that arise of a contentious nature.

VRGO: (August 22 to September 22) You can very much increase the value of any property or possessions in the early part of the day but later don't be extravagant in expenditures.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Look into the various means by which to gain your personal aims

after breakfast but be careful about upsetting another in your mind in motion.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Consider well what you do to delight your attachments; then put off any discussions that are unproductive moments as they could bring friction.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Consult with friends for ways to have happiness at joint hobbies but make sure you do not over-exercise, get tired in the evening.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Whatever you have mind of a worldly or public man can be put in motion by your charm in the daytime then a sure to relax on your laze.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Good new ideas and aspirations are excellent so use daytime to develop them but if you pursue too far in the day you go far off wide track.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) You can reach a new state with an interesting party in morning after which get into a moods made in specific that effort by you.

Today's child: If your child born today she or he can highly effective outlook that to see both sides of any state and states with frankness, attitudes and observations of hedging or going around a fact. This trait is accomplished any hint of personal criticism.

"The stars impel, they do compel." What you make of life is largely up to you.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"You always said flowers aren't masculine...so I sent you a bouquet of weeds."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

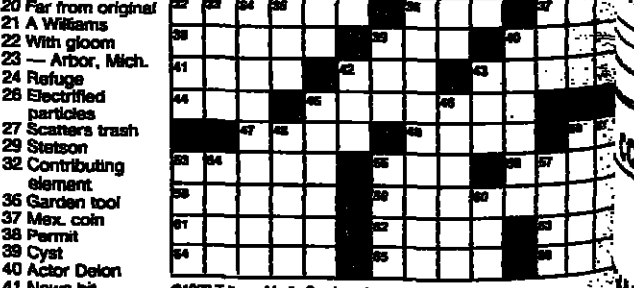
KALFE
NOAGY
FABFEL
ROCCUN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENVOY DIZZY MILDEW SICKEN
Answer: The only people who were safe when that man-eating tiger got loose—WOMEN & KIDS

THE Daily Crossword by Hank Harrington



ACROSS
1 Blush-green
5 Puffed
14 Pit to
16 Told
18 Pimento
20 Container?
21 On the street
22 Take up again
23 Far from original
24 A Williams
25 With gloom
26 — Arbor, Mich.
27 Refugee
28 Escorted
29 Scatters trash
30 Station
31 Garden tool
32 Men. coin
33 Permal
34 Cyst
40 Actor Deon
41 News bit
42 Expression of wonder

DOWN
2 Squirrel cache
3 Mute
4 Take for oneself
6 Count (on)
7 Like fine wine
8 Trucks
10 NY city
11 Aircraft hazard
12 Knevel
13 Motel, in a way
14 Noted ribbon color
15 Male public
16 Argue
17 Long, long time
18 Dry
19 Slip
20 Singing voice
21 Kind of sale
22 Crises
23 Ardent's go.
24 Trouble
25 Play opener
26 Dry
27 Humorous
28 Former Russ. leader
29 43 Mo.
30 Appeals

Yesterday's Puzzle Solution
48 Atom components
49 Out
50 Stick-on
51 Proverb
52 Old World home

53 Precious
54 Capt. e.g.
55 Meteor
56 80
57 Old World home

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هكذا من الأصل

conomy

COPE
(SDAY MAY 9, 1992)
Financial Markets
Jordan Times
In co-operation with
Cairo Amman Bank

Currency	NEW YORK	TOKYO
US Dollar	1.051	1.051
British Pound	1.5562	1.5527
Deutsche Mark	1.5025	1.5430
French Franc	1.3725	1.4753
Japanese Yen	5.2390	5.2310
European Currency Unit	121.40	121.69
Swiss Franc	1.2725	1.2725

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
US Dollar	5.18	5.50	5.50	5.81
British Pound	7.46	7.00	6.56	6.56
Deutsche Mark	8.93	8.43	8.00	8.00
French Franc	6.18	6.25	6.25	5.93
Japanese Yen	9.81	9.76	9.47	8.93
European Currency Unit	5.81	5.68	5.68	5.62
Swiss Franc	10.2	10.18	9.62	9.00

Currency	Bid	Offer
US Dollar	0.685	0.687
British Pound	1.0617	1.0670
Deutsche Mark	0.4437	0.4459
French Franc	0.4978	0.5003
Japanese Yen	0.1108	0.1115
Swiss Franc	0.5541	0.5569
Italian Lira	0.1177	0.1183
Spanish Peseta	0.0518	0.0521
Belgian Franc	0.02153	0.02164

Currency	Bid	Offer
US Dollar	1.7950	1.8150
British Pound	0.0345	0.0390
Deutsche Mark	0.1824	0.1835
French Franc	2.2300	2.3050
Japanese Yen	0.1853	0.1867
Swiss Franc	0.2000	0.2100
Italian Lira	1.7550	1.7790
Spanish Peseta	0.1853	0.1867
Belgian Franc	0.3390	0.3490

Currency	13/10/92	Close	1/11/92	Close
Index	155.16		154.22	
Banking Sector	176.12		176.14	
Insurance Sector	170.51		170.79	
Industry Sector	205.14		202.40	
Services Sector	223.51		223.95	

Currency	15485/95	U.S. dollars
sterling	1.2415/20	Canadian dollar
U.S. dollar	1.5450/60	Deutsche marks
	1.7370/90	Dutch guilders
	1.3780/90	Swiss francs
	31.77/81	Belgian francs
	5.2400/500	French francs
	1325/1330	Italian lire
	123.40/50	Japanese yen
	5.8090/190	Swedish crowns
	6.2875/975	Norwegian crowns
	5.9250/350	Danish crowns

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German finance minister plans welfare cuts to plug deficit

BONN (R) — German Finance Minister Theo Waigel has said social assistance for foreign asylum-seekers would be slashed to help bridge the federal budget deficit.

Mr. Waigel told the Bild Am Sonntag newspaper cutting payments to refugees seeking asylum in Germany by a quarter would save one billion marks (\$650 million) each year.

Germany expects half a million asylum-seekers this year compared with 256,000 last year — an influx which has sparked anti-foreigner violence throughout the country.



Otto Lambsdorff

In the interview, Mr. Waigel said freezing social welfare benefits for Germans for several years would save another two billion marks (\$1.30 billion).

Mr. Waigel said earlier that expected tax increases to finance unification should be Bonn's last resort after all options for slashing government spending have been tried.

In the interview, he said an increase in grants to university students scheduled for 1994 would be delayed in another effort to cut the budget deficit, caused by falling tax revenues and rising spending in impoverished east Germany.

Mr. Waigel said public-sector wages should be increased by no more than the inflation rate over the next three years to save an estimated 30 billion marks (\$19.5 billion) by the end of 1995.

"We are hoping for significant savings in wage costs," he said.

The mass circulation daily Bild, quoting "confidential working papers" in the government, said Saturday Mr. Waigel wanted to raise contributions workers make for unemployment insurance as another way to trim the deficit.

Mr. Waigel said Friday more money will have to be borrowed in 1993 if revenue turns out to be lower because of a slowdown in west German economic growth.

Until now, the government has been forecasting a 1993 budget deficit of 38 billion marks (\$24.8 billion), compared with a projected 40 billion marks (\$26.1 billion) this year.

Foreign investments in Morocco rise 70%

RABAT (R) — Foreign private investments in Morocco grew by 70 per cent to the equivalent of \$271 million in the first half of this year, the Office des Changes exchange control bureau said in its latest report.

The upsurge came after a slow-down last year due to uncertainties in the aftermath of the Gulf war.

It also followed the liberalisation of investment codes which now allow 100 per cent foreign ownership of industrial enterprises. The codes offer tax waivers up to 10 years.

The office said 72.3 per cent of total new investments of 2,306 million dirhams represented fresh capital in foreign currencies.

Spanish investments increased nearly five-fold to 645 million dirhams (\$75 million) during the period compared to the first half of last year.

French investments, until now the leading source of foreign private capital, came second with 539.5 million dirhams.

They were followed in descending order by the United States, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The office gave no details of the sectors involved.

In the past foreigners have favoured mainly the ready-made clothing, agro-industry, manufacturing and textile sectors.

Currency strength lets France trim interest rates

PARIS (R) — The French government offered a ray of hope to the flagging economy Monday by cutting its benchmark interest rate for the first time in more than a year.

The Bank of France said it was taking advantage of a recovery in the franc and favourable inflation and balance-of-payments trends to reduce its money market intervention rate to 9.35 per cent from 9.60 per cent.

It also trimmed its other main lending rate, for five-to-10-day repurchase agreements, by a quarter-point to 10.25 per cent.

With nearly three million people, or 10.3 per cent of the French workforce unemployed, the government is counting on lower interest rates to give a shot in the arm to the economy ahead of next March's parliamentary elections.

Finance Minister Michel Sapin said the cut, together with the steep drop in bond yields that has already occurred, would lead to lower borrowing costs for households and businesses.

"It will be favourable for consumption, investment and activity," he said of the drop in the intervention rate. "I welcome this decision, which has been made possible by the quality of our economy and the solidity of our currency."

Because money rates in Paris are still more than half a percentage point higher than those in Frankfurt, the franc held rock steady after the cuts at 3.3925 francs per mark.

The stock market was closed for the All Saints Day holiday but bonds rose slightly on the news.

Monday's moves followed a cut last Thursday in the five-to-10-day lending rate to 10.50 per cent. It had been raised to 13 per cent on Sept. 23 in a successful attempt to fend off an attack on the franc during Europe's currency crisis.

Not only have short-term rates since returned to normal, but France has recovered all the 160 billion francs (\$30.6 billion) in reserves it threw into the currency battle, Mr. Sapin said.

"Our currency is stable and clearly has the scope to rise in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM)," he said.

He said the cut in the intervention rate — the first since Oct. 17, 1991 — fitted in with a general trend in Europe.

It was perfectly legitimate that France should join in this trend now that the franc had recovered its stability.

Denmark followed France Monday, dropping 0.30 percentage point its certificate of deposit rate.

The general decline in European rates has been made possible by a modest relaxation in the monetary policy of the Bundesbank, which sets the tone for rates for all members of the ERM.

But with German inflation still too high for the Bundesbank's comfort, the German central bank has been sending strong signals to its European partners not to count on a further big drop in rates.

Bundesbank board member Johann Wilhelm Gaddum said in a newspaper interview Sunday that he saw no room for an imminent cut.

Mr. Gaddum, in an interview with the Berliner Morgenpost newspaper, said the German central bank was expecting further inflationary pressure through the increase in the country's value-added-tax in January to 15 per cent from 14 per cent.

"This is an environment in which no special easing exercises can be imminent," he said.

British Petroleum announces big oil find in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia (R) — British Petroleum PLC (BP) has announced one of the biggest single oil finds in the western hemisphere in recent years, a discovery that could almost double Colombia's oil exports.

The company said tests indicated the Cusiana oilfield in the province of Casanare and a second surprise find nearby contained two billion barrels of recoverable reserves.

International oil industry experts said Cusiana is the largest oil discovery in the Americas since the giant Prudhoe Bay field was found in north slope of Alaska in 1969.

BP said it was the company's biggest single discovery since the giant Forties field in the British North Sea in 1970.

"It is a significant oil discovery for Colombia. For Ecopetrol and for B.P.," B.P. exploration's managing director for Latin America, David Harding, told reporters in Bogota.

Executives from the Colombian state oil company Ecopetrol were slightly more cautious, estimating the finds at about 1.7 billion barrels.

The Prudhoe Bay discovery in 1969 was about 9.5 billion barrels of recoverable reserves. A figure later raised to 12 billion, a B.P. spokesman said in New York.

The company's worldwide managing director for exploration, John Browne, said in a statement that B.P. envisaged producing up to 150,000 barrels per day of crude by the end of 1995.

That would almost double Colombia's oil exports and lift production near to 600,000 barrels per day — a sizeable figure, though still well behind the 2.1 million barrels a day of Latin America's top producer Venezuela.

B.P. said it would need to drill more exploration wells before it could say exactly how big Cusiana and the nearby Cupigagua field were and how much it would cost to extract their oil and gas.

U.S. Eximbank gives record loans to Asia

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Export-Import (Exim) Bank has said it provided a record level of financial support for selling American products in Asia this year.

The total of \$2.2 billion for fiscal 1992 was nearly four times that for 1991. It consisted of 21 outright loans totalling \$461.3 million and 21 guarantees of commercial bank loans totalling \$1.42 billion, the announcement said.

U.S. export credits also hit record levels in fiscal 1992 for India and China, of \$934 million and \$474.4 million, respectively, the bank said.

Eximbank Chairman John Macomber said the figures mean there is a "U.S. export boom in Asia." They also "demonstrate the competitiveness of U.S. products and services in a dynamic region that will provide valuable markets for U.S. exporters for years to come," he said.

"It is on the whole a somewhat tighter budget than last year," Sanjoy Chowdhury, chief economist for Asia-Pacific for Merrill Lynch, told Reuters.

"It is going to be okay as they ease monetary policy gradually over the next 12 to 18 months," he said, adding that the stage was set for a cut in interest rates soon.

The minister slashed corporate taxes by one percentage point to 34 per cent, abolished the two-per cent development tax, and lowered the personal income tax bracket.

He widened the five-per cent services taxes to include the telecommunications sector and real estate firms.

He cut or abolished import duties on 600 items but doubled excise duties on cigarettes and raised excise and import duties of liquor by a total 45 per cent.

"Smoking and consumption of alcohol are bad for health," he said.

He stopped short of introducing a value-added tax (VAT) but instead proposed integrating the existing sales and service tax structure into a single broad-based tax on consumption known as sales and service tax (SST).

Merrill's Chowdhury said the SST was a good move as it was a prelude to a VAT.

To check inflation which has climbed to 4.6 per cent this year, Mr. Anwar announced a 300 million ringgit (\$120 million) fund to help ease the shortage of food supplies.

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Clinton maintains narrow lead; Perot hunts California votes

NEW YORK (AP) — As Bill Clinton and George Bush battled across America's recession-scarred heartland, the front-running Democrat asked supporters to "fight on" the day before elections and the president attacked his rival as being unfit to lead.

Independent candidate Ross Perot, who campaigned in California Sunday, unveiled a 30-minute television commercial that attacked both his rivals as failures on economic leadership.

In one of the latest polls before Tuesday's elections, Mr. Clinton led Mr. Bush by five points in ABC's daily survey and was ahead by eight in CNN/USA Today's tracking poll. Mr. Perot was a distant third in both.

There was more encouragement for the Democrats in a state of single-state surveys that gave Mr. Clinton a comfortable edge in Missouri, a key battleground, and showed the Republican president with unexpectedly slender leads in traditional base Republican states such as Indiana, South Carolina and Virginia.

Mr. Bush's rhetoric grew sharper Sunday as the poll tides grew dimmer.

"Slick Willie," he said of his Democratic opponent in Auburn Hills, Mich. "He is jobbing and weaving and you can't do that as president."

Mr. Clinton, struggling to regain his voice after a string of long days, said the election was a choice between "those who say things are fine and those of us who believe we can do better."

Far more than the White House was at stake in a year of unbridled voter anger at incumbents of both parties, as evidenced by the 14 states with congressional term limitation measures on the ballot.

Republicans all but conceded Democrats would renew their majorities in the Senate and the House Tuesday, although an unusually large number of races appeared close in the final two days of the campaign. Candidates in a dozen gubernatorial races were sweating out the final hours of their races, as well.

Mr. Clinton's pace was punishing — a mid-morning start after getting to his hotel room at 4:30 a.m., with plans for a final 29-hour campaign spurt beginning Monday.

But he seemed buoyed after a minister delivered a prayerful word of support at the Tryon Stone Baptist Church in Cincinnati and the choir sang the hymn: "I don't believe he brought me this far to leave me."

The states where Mr. Clinton and Mr. Bush were campaigning in the final 48 hours of their race bore the scars of the recent recession: Unemployment in Michigan was 8.8 per cent in September; New Jersey 9 per cent; Ohio 7.1 per cent; Pennsylvania 7.6 per cent; Connecticut 6.9 per cent.

Mr. Bush has frequently attributed his political difficulties this year to the economy, and says economic growth has resumed after the recession, although slowly. Asked in a CNN interview what he would say to those who supported him in 1988 but now seem in Mr. Clinton's column, he replied:

"I'd say the economy is getting better. Don't listen to those who say we're in a recession. Look at the character issue, look at the trust issue."

He said Mr. Clinton's brand of economics would produce a replica of the Jimmy Carter years: "Interest rates up at 21 per cent, inflation at 15...he would not be good for the country."

In the CNN interview, Mr. Bush also criticized Iran-contra prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, whose indictment of former defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger Friday included statements that appeared to contradict Mr. Bush's previous comments about the Iran-contra arms-for-hostages scandal.

Asked if he would fire the independent prosecutor if he wins re-election, the president said, "I am not going to discuss what I'll do about that."

His voice nearly gone, Mr. Clinton limited himself to a few words at a Tailgate Party in the parking lot outside Cincinnati's riverfront stadium. "Fight on. Don't give up. Go."

Meanwhile, Santa Clara, Calif., at the end of the presidential campaign, the businessman became a politician.

Mr. Perot went negative on a four-city tour that ended Sunday in Silicon Valley. He blasted Mr. Clinton's qualifications to lead the country and President Bush's record on both domestic and foreign policy matters.

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U.S. Presidential Democratic candidate Bill Clinton in Georgia for a campaign rally on the school's football field. (AFP photo)

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Heavy fighting reported in Luanda after ceasefire breaks down

LISBON (R) — Heavy fighting broke out between the ruling MPLA and the former rebel movement UNITA in the Angolan capital Luanda Monday, hours after a U.N.-brokered ceasefire was due to take effect.

Eyewitnesses and journalists in the city said many soldiers and civilians had been reported killed.

A correspondent for Portugal's TSF Radio said two senior UNITA leaders had been killed and gunfire was echoing constantly around Luanda.

He quoted Angolan State Radio as saying hundreds of bodies were littering one of Luanda's main hospitals and urging medical staff to report to work immediately.

The correspondent quoted police sources as saying National Union for Total Independence of Angola's (UNITA) Vice-President Jeremias Chitunda and the former rebel movement's top military representative in Luanda, Elias Salapeto Pena, had been killed during an attempt to escape from the city.

TSF reported that Abel Chivukuvuku, the of UNITA's Foreign Affairs Department, had been seriously wounded and was in a Luanda hospital.

The radio earlier reported that Mr. Chivukuvuku and General Arlindo Chenda Pena "Ben Ben," UNITA's military chief of staff, had apparently escaped from Luanda.

UNITA Radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), said Gen. Chenda Pena, Mr. Chivukuvuku and Mr. Salapeto Pena were "exercising their party duties normally." It made no mention of Mr. Chitunda.

In Johannesburg, South African Broadcasting Corporation Radio quoted Pretoria's military attaché in Luanda as saying Angolan government troops had attacked UNITA positions in the city around 5 a.m. (0400 GMT).

The attaché, Johan Smith, was quoted as saying many soldiers and civilians had been reported killed.

Mr. Smith said UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi's house in Luanda had been attacked by tanks.

Candida Pinto, a correspondent for Portugal's SIC Television, said a telecommunications centre near her hotel in Luanda was being attacked by artillery and everyone in the hotel had taken refuge in the cellar.

The United Nations announced just after midnight that it had brokered a ceasefire between the MPLA and UNITA to end three days of heavy fighting between the two sides in Luanda and several weeks of clashes elsewhere in the country.

But TSF and the Portuguese News Agency (LUSA) both reported continuing heavy gunfire in central Luanda after the deadline.

"The firing has practically not stopped," said TSF correspondent Dario Dos Santos, who reported frequent heavy artillery and small-arms fire.

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But tension mounted after the former rebel movement rejected the MPLA's victory in U.N.-supervised elections at the end of September and began seizing towns in the interior.

Full-scale hostilities resumed after UNITA staged a pre-dawn attack on Luanda Airport Friday and virtually every province in the country has been affected by fighting.

A government police commander in Luanda contacted by TSF by telephone from Lisbon said he had not received any orders to observe a ceasefire.

"Here at Police Headquarters we do not yet have this order (to ceasefire). The Police Headquarters, like everyone else, heard our media saying that this agreement had been signed. But we don't know who signed it," the commander said.

"We are defending ourselves. If nobody attacks us, we do not have orders to attack anybody," added the officer, identified as Commander Kifito, the police representative on the commission overseeing implementation of the peace accords.

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Column 8

Largest Doomsday church to disband

SEOUL (AP) — South Korea's largest doomsday church disbanded itself Tuesday, saying it would disband and prophesy that the world would end failed to materialize.

Sorry for creating problems, the church said, and the established churches by misinterpreting the Bible, said a statement by mission for the Coming Church released through papers. The church had predicted the beginning of the world would occur on Oct. 21 and that seven years of peace would follow. It said the faithful would be saved in the ascension to heaven.

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